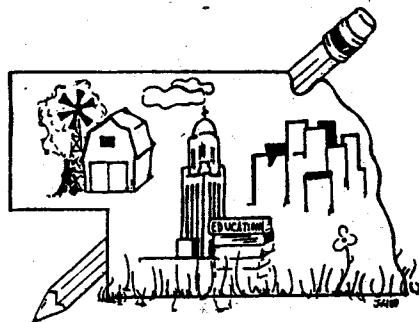


# The Nebraska Observer

Vol. 6, No. 1, January 3, 1991



## OPPD Board Debates Future of N-Plant

by Frances Mendenhall

Costs of operating the Ft. Calhoun nuclear power generating plant have gotten so high that even the most pro-nuke members of its board of directors have had to admit the necessity of making some changes. They considered three strategies:

A) Operate through 2007 with the possibility of a life extension,

B) Retire in mid 1991, and

C) Operate through 1993, with combination if possible, and prepare for early retirement if necessary.

The board ruled out strategy A, business as usual, because of high costs.

Board members considered the outcome if they were to achieve lower cost levels for keeping the plant open; if they only achieved moderate reductions, or medium cost levels, then it would actually be cheaper to close Ft. Calhoun in 1993, with a savings of \$122 million. Based on assignment of likely cost outcomes, the study also predicted that it would be \$27 million cheaper to close the plant in mid-1991 than to pursue Strategy C, or "wait and see."

The only way it could make sense to keep Ft. Calhoun open after 1993, pursuing the "wait and see" option, was by achieving low cost levels, in which case operating the plant would result in a savings of \$167 million. This presumes that the board can take 13 percent off the present budget, reduce capital expenditures by \$2 million, and reduce operation and management costs by \$13 million. But, according to the consultant who prepared the study, this figure is just break-even; if they actually are to make a profit, they must reduce costs by \$25 million or 25 percent of the budget. "Such cost decreases," the study says, "would likely require a reduction in employment." If, on the other hand, they succeed only in medium cost levels by 1993, closing the plant would actually be more economical, with a savings of \$122 million.

Meanwhile, they are considering a "demand-side management program," which they hope to implement in one or two years. Conservation is about to become fashionable; they will soon

be required to promote insulation, energy efficient architecture and appliances, and trees. Their old favorite, the heat pump, will also be promoted. The heat pump does not actually use less kilowatt hours, but it does take the top off the electric company's peak loads, thus reducing capital costs.

So, in spite of many uncertainties, the board committed to keeping the plant open for now, betting that costs could be kept low enough that they would be able to operate cost effectively after 1993. It is by no means a done deal; odds of the plant closing at the end of 1993 were placed at 51 percent.

The strategies outlined above were included in a study contracted by OPPD to Booz, Allen & Hamilton. A preliminary report on the findings was made available to all members of the press present at the December board meeting.

A few days later, a World-Herald editorial headlined "A New Day for Nuclear Power?" concluded that everything was coming up roses for the nuclear industry.

In it the Herald outlined the decision possibilities, conveniently failing to mention the 51 percent likelihood of plant closure by 1993. A few days after that, the Ft. Calhoun station was taken out of service for an undetermined length of time because of a leak of reactor cooling water. Already it seems reasonable to wonder how realistic the utility company's goal of draconian cost cuts in the capital, operation and management expenses actually are.

### Water Leak Shuts Fort Calhoun Station

The Omaha Public Power District has taken Fort Calhoun Station, its nuclear power generating facility, out of service to replace a component from which a small amount of reactor cooling water was leaking. The leak was restricted to the containment building.

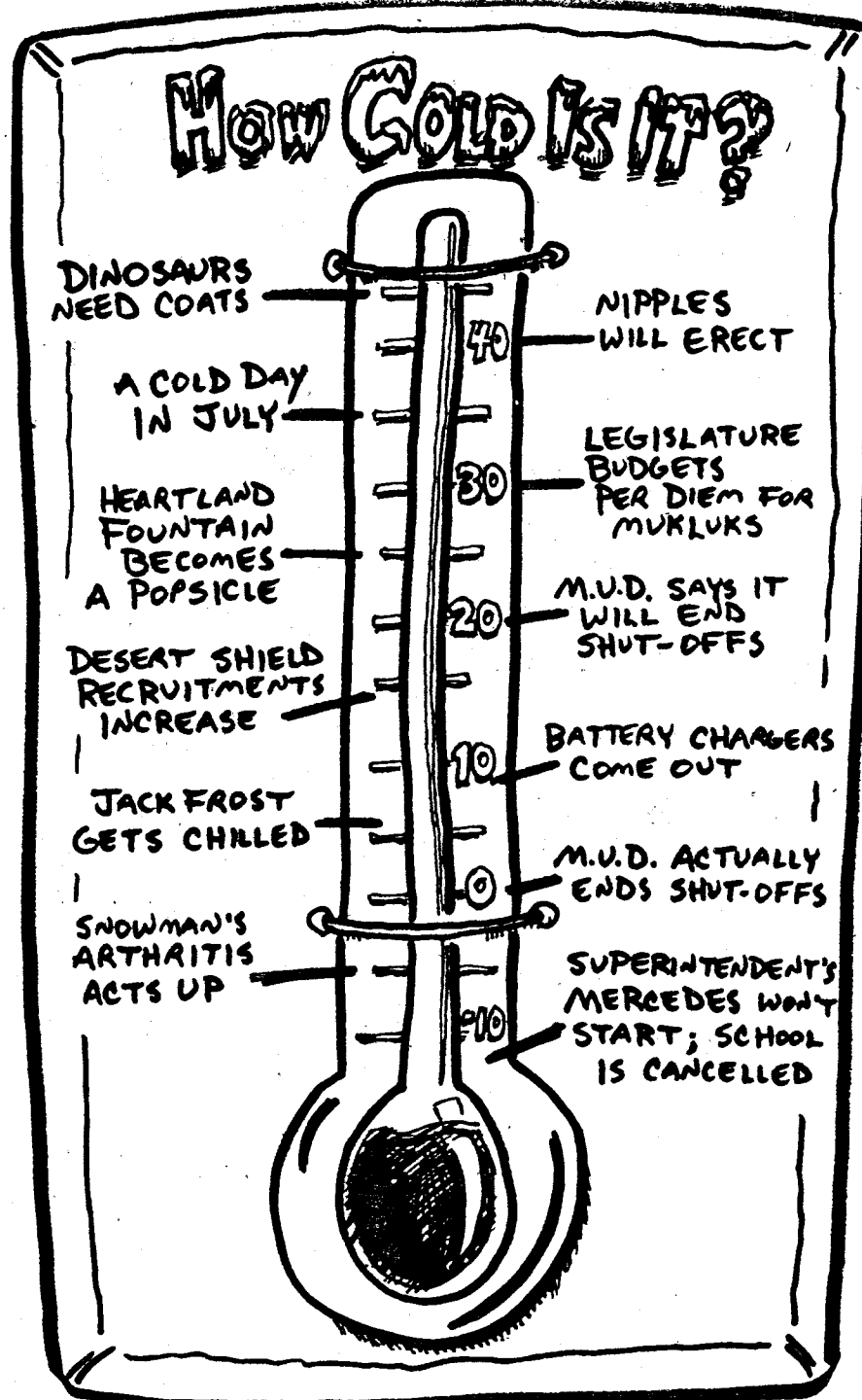
The plant was taken off-line early Saturday morning so that station personnel could search for the source of the leak inside the containment building which houses the plant reactor. The leak was traced to a one-inch crack in a component attached to the top of the reactor. Only about a third of a gallon of water per minute was leaking.

It could take several weeks to replace the component because it is located in a hard-to-reach spot. While Fort Calhoun Station is off-line, customer requirements for electricity will be supplied by OPPD generating plants at Nebraska City and North Omaha and, if necessary, by power purchased from other utilities.

### Inside:

Psychiatrist evaluates Bonacci's story...p.4

Facts everyone should know about the gulf war...p.6



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# Goodbye to 1990—It Coulda Been Verse

by Ed Toohey

Douglas County should be an empire  
So Mike Albert did duly aspire  
Brought the pigs here from old Waterloo  
Now he's after the thoroughbreds too.

When he lofted that convention balloon  
Sages said we cannot act so soon  
There's a downtown location terrific  
Bargain priced by the Union Pacific.

Bobby C. was both serious and witty  
With the selection of his prize committee  
Close at hand to the Central Park loop  
But Campbell's put them in the soup.

Our conscience at 14th and Dodge  
Feared the Santees would erect a lodge  
To court us with sin and perdition  
Thereby weakening Ak-Sar-Ben's position.

P.J. Morgan said racing could fail—  
Why should the taxpayers make bail?  
Thence aroused our most powerful voice  
Who deemed it a most healthy choice.

Jimmy Cleary then entered the fray  
To inquire about Donald Drew's pay;  
Information so difficult to acquire  
From non-profits who hire and fire.

Should our fair board maximize every hall  
For a square dance or bingo or ball?  
One result of this munificent bounty  
93 swing sets -- one to a county.

Sam Van Pelt at a great sacrifice  
Commuted daily to check out our vice.  
For the purpose of this little verse  
It's hard to say who came out worse (taxpayers?).

TV brought us a new Mister Clean  
When William Gallup appeared on the scene.  
An analytical Hertz: pray, who's Avis?  
Why Hoagland, Naylor, Chambers and Davis.

Several officers deemed probation frisky  
Sought to regulate a seller of whiskey  
Who then found on return to the station  
They had sired a new regulation.

Stormin' Norman, the top GOP  
Fired all holies from A down to Z.  
Should his party aspire to election  
A new committeeman could be their selection.

Our Tall Corn neighbors sought more revenue  
Spinning wheels on a luxury canoe;  
Got a warning from Governor Orr  
Should an oar touch our side of the shore.

Lizzie Kames said our kids shouldn't choose  
Between cocaine and cigarettes and booze.  
Short-term Bennett then accepted a plaque  
Segued into a best-selling hack.

Benny Nelson dipped into his till  
To beat Kay and it cost half a mill.  
He's retuning 775  
Holding hearings in Spencer, quite live.

Clayton Yuetter, boots reeking manure,  
Shuffled to Brussels to succor the poor  
Ignoring the corn farmers' hollers  
Plant two fifty and shuck for two dollars.

UNL brought a Blue Ribbon panel  
To tune in the intellect channel.  
All nominees deferred to Massengale  
For the job was never for sale.

Kermit Hansen retired to the farm;  
Fellow regents expected no harm.  
Were those sexist remarks that he spoke  
About Maggie and Rose and Hoch?

With his pay, car and house and annuity  
Martin's expense account was a gratuity.  
He'll usher in a wave of economy  
Except in the field of agronomy.

Many called young Bob Kerrey ambitious  
Goldwater probably thought him seditious.  
When he counseled Mid-Eastern endurance  
While threatening that great God-insurance.

In a judgement thought unduly harsh  
Angry voters retired Frank Marsh,  
Their method to help him atone  
For spending too much on the phone.

Robert Armstrong decided to stay  
Rejecting Houston's offered increase in pay;  
Then demised Logan Fontenelle  
And critics knew where they could go.

When Tom's Cornhuskers suffered a fall  
Barroom quarterbacks were having a ball;  
Michael Kelly came up with a scheme  
Sister Hlas should take over our team.  
Some felt Johnny Nee's reign could expire  
But his Cornhusker five caught on fire;  
Gave the Bluejays a classical trouncing  
Now his long-suffering fans are all bouncing.

Hal Daub bravely challenged Big Jim,,  
With results that surprised only him  
Then played statesman with elfish Kuralt  
Vietnam Bob elected to default.

Ed Jaksha strove hard for a lid  
That waste could no longer be hid,  
Which lobbyists managed to quell  
But spenders are catching much hell.

Young Steve Exon has taken umbrage  
At new methods of sorting garbage;  
Segregating leaves, paper and glass  
Caused the vendor to fall on his rear.

Joe Louis never composed any stanzas  
In his barracks at Fort Riley, Kansas.  
Held aloft his squad's guidon with pride  
Told America "God's on our side".

He still is—we sometimes forget.

## Observer Deadlines

The next Observer will be published January 30. Story ideas are due January 18. Copy is due January 23.

Story ideas for the February 27 edition are due February 13. Copy is due February 20.

## Sign me up for the Observer!

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# Ultimatum Can Only Result in War

by Norris Alfred

"The choice in the Persian Gulf has never been between sanctions and force. It is between peace and war; between life and death." Those are the first sentences in "Choose Peace," an editorial in the Dec. 24, 1990 issue of The Nation. The choice is bluntly and accurately stated.

Ultimatums are not only a threat of war, they are a desire for war. When the Jan. 15, 1991 date was belligerently stated as the time limit for Saddam Hussein to pull out of Kuwait, the ultimatum tightly boxed both the U.S. and the United Nations into a non-negotiating posture and could only stiffen Saddam's intentions to remain in Kuwait. The result -- WAR.

Peace is neither encouraged nor maintained by ultimatums. Ultimatums are political grandstanding, meant to impress the home folks with a leader's willingness to use force. Leaders, including Presidents of the United States, never want to be regarded as weak and vacillating. Resolute and right is the ticket to popularity and re-election. Meanwhile, there is life, both military and civilian, that can be sacrificed for the noble purpose of maintaining an ultimatum's integrity.

Except for weakening the ultimatum and, possibly, destroying its effectiveness (an ultimatum that never should have been declared) there was no peaceful reason why the Bush administration shouldn't have accepted Saddam Hussein's Jan. 12 proposal for Secretary of State James Baker to go to Baghdad. It was

rejected as being too close to the Jan. 15 withdrawal date.

What's so sacrosanct about Jan. 15, 1991? Is this a date that is supposed to live in infamy and U.S. history books with the catastrophic importance of Dec. 7, 1941? Is this what the Bush administration wants?

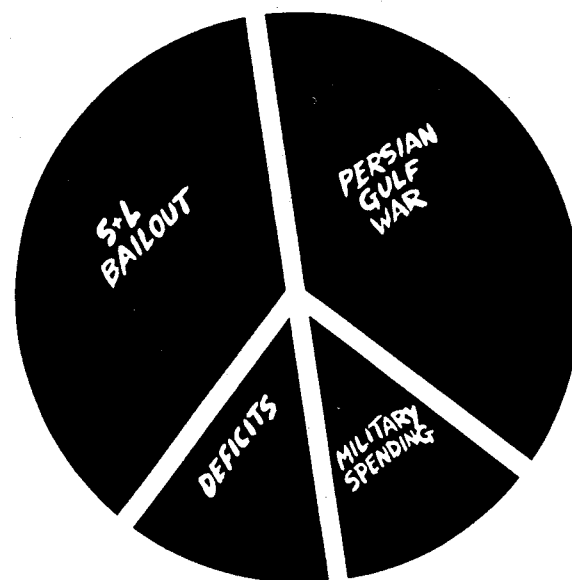
Beware Jan. 15, 1991! A decisive date for death and destruction on a tragic scale unsurpassed in war. Beware Jan. 15, 1991! Who would have thought that date would assume such importance? The planet won't reverse its spin. The sun will continue to rise in the east and set in the west. Rivers will continue to flow from higher to lower levels. Beware Jan. 15, 1991! If anyone has a birthday on that date -- stay in bed. Don't attempt to face the world. It's a dire date of demonic proportions!

Jan. 15, 1991 may be one of the warm days of winter -- a January thaw date for Nebraska and have pleasant connotations except for that ultimatum. Why pick out a time and declare a certain something has to happen, or else? Time, time, time. There is so much of it. Time ticks and tocks. Time is measured in seasons, centuries, eons. Time is measured in miles per hour and years of life.

We celebrate birthdays -- a measure of time. We think of 1990 leaving us as an old man and 1991 coming in as a baby. We are told to "take your time." Take all the time you want. There's an abundance of time.

Time is measured in the cross-section annual rings of a 1,000-year-old tree trunk; in the seconds of insect life and the century of a

## PIECE DIVIDEND...



HUCK KINZACK: *HUCK*

turtle's. Time is in the wearing of the rocks and the crumbling of mountains. Time is in the ice of glaciers moving to the sea. Billions of bones testify to an abundance of time past and to the immeasurable amount of it in the future.

Ultimatums are a nonsensical notion that time is limited. That the storehouse of time is emptying. That time is now and may disappear tomorrow. That dates must be set. That the future must be planned -- regulated -- even disasters threatened by fools.

The Preacher said: "For everything there

is a time... a time for love and a time for hate; a time for war and a time for peace." He also stated: "I know there is nothing better for them than to be happy and enjoy themselves as long as they live."

Is there enjoyment in setting a date for war? Is there happiness? Who has the arrogance of an assassin to set a date for ending human life? One life or many? Soldier and civilian? Young and old? The helpless and the healthy?

Our president, that's who. Welcome to Jan. 15, 1991. Happy New Year.

# U.S. Ignores War Zones on Our Streets

by Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON--Mood music, please -- preferably the Marine Corps Band. George Bush has announced, "I'm not in a negotiating mood, or anything of that nature," as he prepares to talk with Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz.

Bush is in a war mood, ready to strike, in his secretary of state's words, "suddenly, massively and decisively." Such reckless palaver, while satisfying those who confuse bravado for leadership, ignores the one predictable certainty when two armies prepare to fight: the unpredictability of state-organized mass slaughter.

The sole example of American military force being used "suddenly, massively and decisively" came in 1945 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, at the end of the war, not the beginning. It was also against noncombatant men, women and children, not that that bothered U.S. bombers.

A nuclear scenario in Iraq isn't beyond imagining. His generals and admirals having botched the planned quick defeat and humiliation of Saddam Hussein, and needing to

fulfill his promise that this won't stall into another Vietnam, Bush could order a nuclear incineration of Baghdad. It's for war -- not war games -- that America has a nuclear arsenal at the ready in planes, subs and aircraft carriers in the Gulf. The Trumanesque rationale for obliterating Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- to save American lives ending the war -- is available for recycling in Iraq.

The four months of the Gulf crisis have provided a euphoria for idle or over-the-hill military scenarists. A half-dozen former secretaries of defense, some retired joint chiefs, a platoon of aging Carter and Reagan national security advisers and the always-available-for-"Nightline" Henry Kissinger and Richard Perle have backed up the Bush-Saddam war of words with a war of theories. Air power vs. ground troops. Wait for the sanctions, don't wait. Remember Vietnam, remember Grenada.

For some, the preferred pose, whether before a mike at a congressional committee or a camera in a television studio, is that of wise elders who understand the folly of war, except the ones they pushed for while in office.

Robert McNamara, now a sage with both hands on a plowshare, counsels restraint, of a kind that might have saved thousands of American and Vietnamese lives had he thought that way when advancing bombs-away policies in Southeast Asia as Lyndon Johnson's obedient secretary of defense.

From the current McNamaras who have ordered more than 400,000 U.S. soldiers to risk their lives to restore a remote sheikdom, it is mandatory to preface war talk with war-aversion talk. Gen. Colin Powell claims in one breath, "We don't want a war; we aren't looking for one. The President doesn't want one...No one in uniform wants one," and says in another, we are planning "a combined overwhelming air, land and sea campaign."

As this policy of all-outism for desert warfare unfolds, street warfare is ignored in the war zones at home. A record year for urban bloodshed draws to a close, with more than a dozen U.S. cities having the highest murder rates in their histories. A protesting voice was heard recently when Sherman Block, the sheriff of Los Angeles County, said that the police should "not be used as an army of

occupation in the streets of America." The war against the police, like the fratricidal war that pits citizens against citizens is, Block says, "bullet-spewing violence (that) is becoming an everyday part of our community life. Society has been asking its police to deal with the outgrowth of years of neglect of the more basic needs of education, health care, transportation and human resources."

Why isn't George Bush telling the sheiks that the United States is already in a war -- a civil war in its streets -- and has no money or people to spare to settle a regional Arab dispute for which there should be Arab solutions? Troops sent to the Gulf in August were told they were defensive. Now they are offensive, the shift coming at the same time the Energy Department reports that no oil shortage exists and what has been lost from Iraq and Kuwait has been more than adequately produced elsewhere.

Saudis themselves aren't hurting. With gas prices now at \$1.40 a gallon in the United States, the current price at the pumps in Riyadh is 56 cents.

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## Multiple Personality Disorder Results From Early Extreme Abuse

# Bonacci's Story Signals Risks of Satanism, AIDS

by Frances Mendenhall

*The Legislature's special committee to investigate the child sex abuse allegations related to the Franklin collapse have been grappling with that and related subjects for almost two years, but have not been given enough serious attention, according to its chair, Sen. Loran Schmit of Bellwood. The committee is now faced with the likelihood that its life will come to an end when the next session convenes.*

*The following article is based on an interview with psychiatrist Judianne Densen-Gerber, who specializes in dissociative states and multiple personality disorders (MPDs). Dr. Densen-Gerber was brought to Nebraska by the special committee to evaluate the testimony of Paul Bonacci, now awaiting trial for a perjury indictment given by the Douglas County grand jury last August. Bonacci has MPD. Dr. Densen-Gerber cited a colleague who believes that 85 percent of MPDs came about as a result of ritualistic satanic sex abuse.*

To say that most people react to the subject of ritualistic satanic abuse with disbelief is an understatement, especially in Nebraska. It is not an easy subject to grasp.

Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, a psychiatrist whose practice treats more people with

multiple personality disorders in a day than most psychiatrists see in a lifetime, believes that it takes two to three years for someone such as a member of the legislature's special committee to get through the denial and naiveté. But, she said, the problem poses a real threat to the people of Nebraska and should not be hushed up. The committee is needed to end society's massive denial. That, along with the likelihood that the activities described by Bonacci exposed many people to the AIDS virus, are serious reasons that the special committee should not be disbanded.

Dr. Densen-Gerber, a psychiatrist since 1964 and a lawyer since 1961, (see box) interviewed Paul Bonacci on Dec. 28 for four hours at the Lincoln Regional Center, and had the interview videotaped. Bonacci, now 23, was one of the witnesses bringing allegations of sex abuse during his adolescence against prominent Omahans. The Douglas County grand jury that was convened to consider the allegations responded by indicting Alan Baer for pandering and by indicting witnesses Bonacci and Alisha Owen for perjury.

Bonacci, according to the documents provided to the Observer by his attorney, was indicted on three counts of perjury for saying 1) that he saw Alisha Owen and former Police Chief Robert Wadman having intercourse in the bathroom of Alan Baer's Penthouse apartment in Twin Towers; 2) that he had sex with Harry Andersen 15 to 20 times at the Red Lion Inn and elsewhere — sometimes for payments of \$20 and sometimes for meals, including two at the French Café; and 3) that he saw Robert Wadman snort cocaine at a farmhouse in Elkhorn. Harry Andersen was identified as Harold Andersen of the World-Herald.

Bonacci has multiple personality disorder (MPD). He has 14 to 16 identified personalities, and Dr. Densen-Gerber found six more under hypnosis. According to Dr. Densen-Gerber, this usually results from severe abuse, usually before the age of 5. MPD is not a psychosis, according to Dr. Densen-Gerber, but a neurotic response to unbelievable trauma, or an "emotional Auschwitz," from which there is no escape. People with MPD know

the difference between right and wrong, and, unless one of the personalities is a pathological liar, they rarely lie. They are not crazy.

Dr. Densen-Gerber was also certain that Bonacci had been involved in an Omaha chapter of a satanic cult that operates internationally. "He described his participation in rituals that were typical of those in an international ring, part of a network."

Dr. Densen-Gerber is well versed in the details of such rituals. She greeted Bonacci in the language of the cult, and got a response in the same language. She asked questions that revealed the colors of the robes, Bonacci's level in the hierarchy, and details of the rites. Bonacci showed understanding that could only have come from personal experience.

Bonacci's earliest memory of abuse was being sodomized by a babysitter at the age of 6. Stories of his abuse, related by the many personalities that were operating, recall repeated sexual contact with older males throughout his youth.

In his interview, he said, "I was involved

*Continued on the following page*

## Nebraskan Survived Cult Abuse by Dissociation: 'You Take Yourself Out of Your Body'

by Frances Mendenhall

*Mary Steinman would not describe herself as courageous, but she has survived more horrors than most of us can bear to think about.*

*Ms. Steinman lives in Omaha. She grew up in Eastern Nebraska, Western Iowa, and Sioux Falls, S.D. She has sad eyes and no interest in flashy clothes. She is determined to tell her story so that no other children will have to go through the hell that she went through. When she learned that Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber was visiting Nebraska to evaluate the testimony of Paul Bonacci, she attended the press conference. When Dr. Densen-Gerber was finished with her presentation, she asked if there were abuse survivors in the room. Mary Steinman told her story.*

*Mary Steinman prefers that her story be told using her real name. To do otherwise would be to give her abusers one more victory over her. We at the Observer had to overcome our inclination to "protect" such a person by using a false name. We do this because we believe it is important not to be a part of the mass societal denial that ritualistic satanic abuse has happened and continues to happen even in Nebraska.*

The abuse began when Mary Steinman was three in Sioux Falls, around 50 years ago, at the hands of her father. Mary was the oldest of five.

"Dad knew the Bible inside and out. He was the son of a Seventh Day Adventist

minister. 'You are fortunate to have a father who will teach you the facts of life as a child,' he would say to me."

Mary's father initiated her by hanging her upside down and inserting objects, sometimes heated, in her vagina and anus. He would urinate and defecate in her mouth. Often she would be tied down.

Others were involved. Usually there were three men and one woman dressed in leather with hoods over their faces and horns. There were long black robes and always masks. When the others weren't there her father had a picture of them in their robes.

When she was 4, still in Sioux Falls, she and her 1-year-old sister were used in orgies by the neighbors. Her father was paid for it.

Her father took photographs and developed them himself. Mary came close to tears remembering that he had made her develop pictures of her sisters and brothers.

Mary recalls that her father stuttered. She herself stuttered badly as a child. "It was so bad I had to gasp," she recalls. She had hearing problems from birth, and believes that some were psychogenic. Some were corrected in her adulthood.

Later the family moved to Hastings, Neb. There, Mary remembers how she lost her pet when she was 10.

"I learned not to have dolls or a teddy bear. My father split my dolls heads. Sometimes he made me cut myself and dipped the doll in the blood. 'This is what happens to boys and girls who don't obey their parents,' he said. I had a

black puppy. It came to the house and I asked my mom if I could have it. I had it four days, talked to it, hugged it. Dad said, 'you're going to have to get rid of that dog. You don't need it. All you need is me.' I found it the next day slaughtered laying on the trash with an upside-down cross carved in it."

Mary's father is dead now, and she says she has forgiven him. "But you can never forget."

Dr. Densen-Gerber asked Mary if she had multiple personalities. She said she did not. She is, however, dissociative, according to Dr. Densen-Gerber.

Dr. Densen-Gerber asked Mary Steinman how she coped, what did she do when the abuse was happening.

"You take yourself out of your body," she said. "It's like it's happening to someone else. It's like it's not real. Even though the pain is there, it's not there."

Dr. Densen-Gerber believes that such a mechanism is the way that multiple personality disorders begin. "When you're in Auschwitz and you can't get away, you create someone else to bear the pain. Later, the other personality or personalities remain after they are no longer needed in the same way."

All of Mary's brothers and sisters were abused. She has a brother still living in Omaha, whom she believes would tell his story. Mary Steinman kept her own four children from being "initiated." But she believes that all of his seven other grandchildren were abused. Most shocking of all, she believes the cult is still operating in Nebraska.

### The Committee's Expert Witness

Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, psychiatrist, lawyer, and expert on multiple personality disorders, was recently brought to Nebraska by the special committee of the legislature to evaluate the testimony of Franklin witness Paul Bonacci.

Dr. Densen-Gerber's list of professional contributions is too long to print here, but she is cited in a number of professional directories which list some of her accomplishments.

Following are the directories in which she is listed and the year of the listings.

- National Social Directory, 1968
- Outstanding Young Women of America 1969
- Who's Who in American Women, selected years
- Dictionary of International Biography, 1969
- Community Leaders of America, 1970
- Who's Who in the East, selected years
- Who's Who in America, 1974
- Who's Who in American Law, 1982
- Contemporary Authors



## Bonacci (cont'd)

*Continued from previous page*

(with satanic activities) from age 9, I was with this group about six months before that Christmas (see below)."

Bonacci told in the interview that he had witnessed ritualistic murders, three in Nebraska.

**...Bonacci told of having sexual contact with street hustlers in 10 states. One of his claimed sexual partners has AIDS and one has died of AIDS, according to Dr. Densen-Gerber. Since he reported having traveled with other youth, young Nebraskans may be at risk.**

**Dr. Densen-Gerber pointed out that the cost of treating a single AIDS case was \$250,000, making the \$300,000 spent by the legislature's special committee appear to be a prudent expenditure.**

When Bonacci was 15, he was involved in an anti-Christ cult in Omaha which was trying to oppose the second coming of Christ, anticipated in the year 2000. On Christmas when Bonacci was 15, the cult enacted a ritual in which a pregnant 15-year-old was sacrificed on an altar by performing a Caesarian and allowing her to bleed to death, her newborn baby killed and eaten, a practice known as fetal eucharist, and her 2-year-old son made

About the cannibalism, Dr. Densen-Gerber asked Bonacci which person ate the eyes. Eating the eyes had symbolic importance and was usually reserved for the third person in a coven of 13. Bonacci was third. "Malachai ate the eyes because I was out of favor," he said. Bonacci was being punished for missing the group's Dec. 22 ritual, which was their highest holy day, and also the longest night of the year.

Another ritualistic murder happened in Bakersfield, Calif. Bonacci related the story under hypnosis as the personality "Zach." His participation in it was arranged for by Larry King, according to the taped interview, as was his presence at one other murder.

The victim, a boy, had had his head shot off. Bonacci, as Zach, was forced to sodomize the freshly killed body, and to bite off the penis and scrotum. Later they were to eat the flesh and grind up the bones for use to make instruments for sacrifice.

In other parts of the interview, Bonacci told of having sexual contact with street hustlers in Iowa, Texas, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Illinois, New York, Florida, Missouri (Kansas City), Washington, D.C., and Louisiana. Two people he told of having sex with have AIDS, one of whom is now dead, according to Dr. Densen-Gerber. Since he also reported having traveled with other young people, there is considerable risk of AIDS to young Nebraskans.

Dr. Densen-Gerber pointed out that the cost of treating a single AIDS case was \$250,000, making the \$300,000 spent by the legislature's special committee appear to be a prudent expenditure.

Dr. Densen-Gerber expressed concern about neglected aspects of the investigation that might have explained the connections between the allegations of extensive and severe abuse and the activities of the failed credit union. People who were named were not deposed. Telephone records of principals should have been checked to see whether they had made calls to cities known to traffic children for sexual exploitation. She related specific references by witnesses to physical characteristics of the prominent men named as perpetrators. Sources close to the grand jury investigation recall that Alisha Owen described certain characteristics of her abuser: hair patterns, a bunion, and a small scar from a gunshot wound. Finally, why weren't depositor's records scrutinized more carefully?

Dr. Densen-Gerber was told of a deposit of \$5,000,000 made to the credit union by a church in New York City which earned only 5 percent interest. This church's claim to fame was that it facilitated meetings between men and young boys. It also had the same address as NAMBLA, the North American Man-Boy Love Association. If they gave Franklin such a good deal, she asked, what was Franklin providing in return?

Dr. Densen-Gerber believes that rape, child sexual abuse, and ritualistic satanic sex abuse power," she said. Often pedophiles get tired and move on to bigger kicks. These people sometimes turn to ritualistic satanic abuse.

Dr. Densen-Gerber found Bonacci to be very forth coming. Although he spoke slowly and unpretentiously, sometimes saying "I don't know," he frequently offered more details than she had asked for, with the camera rolling. It was clear that he was neither grandstanding nor trying to make himself look good. She offered two explanations as to why he would do this: one, because he has a death wish, and two, because he sees it as something he could do to redeem himself.

**She couldn't conceal her shock at Bonacci's indictment. "It's the first time I've seen a victim charged,"**

Bonacci's attorney, John DeCamp, sees telling Bonacci's story as a protection for his client.

Dr. Densen-Gerber underscored her purpose for coming to Nebraska, which was to evaluate risks to people of the state, not to take sides about the guilt or innocence of any person. Nevertheless, she could not conceal her shock at the fact that Bonacci had been indicted. "It's the first time I've seen a victim charged," she said. "Even if they're making it up you don't indict them, you get them help. They have been spiritually murdered by the betrayal (of the perpetrators)."

## Farm Bill's 1990 Hit List

*Reprinted from the Nebraska League of Rural Voters newsletter, January 1991.*

"Tax the rich, not the poor" became the rallying cry that forced changes in the President's deficit reduction plan. Unfortunately, the message did not spread to agriculture. As Congress moved to amend the budget summit package, more than \$13 billion of cuts in agriculture remained intact. These cuts will exacerbate the deep decline in farm income perpetrated by the 1990 farm bill, and lead to greater monopoly on food production by corporate agriculture.

Some of the worst features of the agriculture cuts are:

--Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) farm loans will be slashed 50 percent -- \$1.6 billion, or 10 percent of the overall ag cuts. These massive reductions will wipe out many family farmers who rely on FmHA loans as their only access to credit.

--A reduction in deficiency payments by a change in calculating procedures which could cost a wheat farmer as much as 10 cents per bushel in 1994-1995.

--A tax on the farmer of 5 cents on every 14 gallons of milk produced in 1991, and 11.25 cents each successive year.

--An estimated \$7 billion savings by requiring farmers to remove 15 percent of their base acres from federal farm programs. Removing land was always an option; farmers are now forced to do so. Yet Secretary of provision as "flexibility" to vary crops. For many family farmers, their flexibility will be to choose between leaving farm programs or leaving farming.

Participation in farm programs requires setting aside land for conservation purposes. Their reduced payments may make it necessary for many family farmers to exit the programs in order to plant all their acres. This will be a disaster for the environment.

Family farmers have long advocated budget reductions by increasing the government loan rate, which effectively sets a floor on the market price. By receiving a price in the market that covers their costs, expensive farm subsidies could be eliminated. The grain processors and traders who are making millions of dollars of profit would be required to pay their fair share instead.

However, the Office of Management and Budget refused to even consider loan rate increases as budget savings! "Tax the rich" is not yet a consideration of an agriculture policy which is largely set in the interests of the giant chemical and food conglomerates.

## I-300 Gets Day in Eighth Circuit Court

MSM Farms took its case against I-300 to the federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 13. Fortunately, Friends of the Constitution (FOC) was there to defend the family farm amendment. Two FOC-backed farmers, Everett Holstein and Richard Bartek, have intervened in the case and the court was clearly more interested in their lawyer's the sketchy defense given by Assistant Attorney General Bud Packett. We'll keep you posted on the court's decision, expected in two or three months.

## WANTED:

Two riders to share expenses on tour of Central American refugee camps in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Will leave February 1, 1991 and return April 1.

Contact Richard Flamer at (402) 895-6653.

## Earth Day Organizational Meeting

The Omaha Earth Day 1991 Committee will hold its first organizational meeting on Saturday, January 5th. The meeting will be held at Frankie Pane's, 1112 Douglas.

For more information call 455-5836 or 558-5495.

All concerned individuals are encouraged to attend. The meeting will begin promptly at 2:00 p.m. and last about 90 minutes.

# Thirty-three Important Facts About the Gulf War

Compiled from various sources by Tom Foster.

Sources include *The Nation*, the *New York Times*, the *L.A. Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Harpers*. References provided upon request.

1) A war will cause gas prices to skyrocket. Peace will keep prices low.

2) The world price of oil is controlled by market forces. Saddam must offer his oil for sale at a reasonable price or no sales will result. No sales--no cash.

3) According to a N.Y. Times article dated November 4, 1990, "The oil supply may be higher than before the crisis began."

4) The rationale for fighting a war to keep the oil flowing at bargain prices ignores the costs taxpayers must absorb for giant military and foreign aid expenditures.

The real price of Mid East oil includes:

40 to 45 billion spent annually on military forces assigned to protect the gulf's oil flow.

The U.S. doles out nearly \$6 billion annually in foreign aid to Israel, Egypt, and Pakistan.

Egypt received 14 billion in forgiven debt.

Syria got 1 billion in arms and a go-ahead to wipe out all opposition to its puppet control of Beirut--by massacre.

Turkey was promised 8 or 9 billion dollars worth of weapons, support for its application to join the European community and a big increase in its quota for textile exports to the U.S.A.

China got a \$114.3 million dollar loan from the World Bank for abstaining on the war resolution.

5) U.S. expenditures may exceed \$1 billion a day once the fighting begins. We need to remember that we are the largest debtor nation on earth. Interest on the national debt threatens to become the second largest expenditure in the U.S. budget.

6) The ex-owner of a Texas oil company, our president, is doing nothing to reduce American reliance on foreign oil. The Bush Administration succeeded in eliminating energy conservation measures, higher car mileage standards, and higher energy taxes from the proposed national energy plan drafted by the Department of Energy.

7) That same plan, as yet unpublished, might offer token support for the development of alternative fuel vehicles, a proposal they describe as "controversial."

8) The gulf crisis also provides oil man George Bush with an excuse to allow oil companies to operate in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. This rape of the 1.5 million acre coastal region is part of the proposed "Energy plan."

9) Bush has already used the gulf crisis to justify a permanent presence there to give a renewed life to military budgets. He told the VFW "I will oppose the defense budget slashers who are out of tune with what America needs to keep freedom secure and safe." George

Bush says this crisis justifies not only more men and munitions, but "giving the military the tools to do its job--the peacemaker, the Midgetman, the B-2, and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

10) With no peace dividend, the public investment in education, infrastructure, and research and development that even corporate leaders deem vital to the economy will not take place. The Persian Gulf commitment is a massive subsidy of our economic competitors. The U.S. will pay billions of dollars and millions of lives for "gulf contingencies" to insure the access of Europe and Japan to Middle East oil at discount prices.

11) The Center for Strategic studies has calculated thirty thousand U.S. soldiers would be killed or wounded if the Iraqis conduct a fighting withdrawal from Kuwait, or higher if the Iraqis "fight to the death," defending current positions.

12) To produce the fuel to make nuclear weapons Iraq would need about a thousand gas centrifuges. It now has the equipment to make about 26. Israel has shown its eagerness in the past to bomb these facilities into rubble, without a full-scale invasion. So far Saddam has allowed for outside inspectors to verify that bombs are not under construction.

13) The U.S. blockade is an act of war that only Congress can order. It violates the U.S. Constitution. President Bush also did not provide Congress within 48 hours the necessary formal written report mandated by the War Powers Resolution.

14) Current talk of "consulting" with congress is grossly inadequate. The framers of the constitution got it right the first time, in giving the decision of whether to go to war exclusively to Congress, and deny it to the executive branch--which in Madison's words to Jefferson, is, "the branch of power most interested in war, and most prone to it." The framers intended precisely to avoid unnecessary or wrongful wars caused as Tom Paine put it by "the pride of kings."

15) One of the world's largest oil reservoirs, the Rumanila field runs beneath the Iraq-Kuwaiti border, and the bulk of the 50-mile long formation lies under Iraq. Yet much of the oil pumped from Rumanila in the last decade was taken by the Kuwaitis. Just as a pump at the edge of a lake can pull water from the entire lake, Kuwait's wells could eventually, in theory, bring up oil from the entire Rumanila pool.

As Iraq sees it, Kuwait has been stealing its oil.

Adding to the Iraqis' anger was the fact that they quit pumping from their giant share of Rumanila for several years during their war with Iran, having mined their operations there to keep them from falling into Iranian hands.

Meanwhile, Kuwait stepped up its entire oil production, capturing some of Iraq's customers and pumping millions of barrels from

Rumanila.

The Kuwaitis took far more oil than it was allowed under the quota system set up by OPEC, this extra production depressed oil prices and revenues for all OPEC members. This rekindled a dispute simmering since England established the modern Kuwaiti border after World War I.

Henry M. Schuler, director of the energy security program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said that, from the Iraqi viewpoint, the Kuwait government was "acting aggressively--it was economic warfare."

16) In early August Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait and drove its ruling family into exile. Is it worth the lives of thousands of Americans and Arabs to restore the emir to the throne? The following data is provided by the *Nation* magazine. It demonstrates that we are not going to fight for democracy.

In 1986 the fifty-member, elected National Assembly, Kuwait's Parliament, was dissolved by royal decree.

After the Emir refused to accept petitions signed by 30,000 citizens calling for the revival of parliamentary and democratic life in Kuwait, peaceful protestors were brutally dispersed with stun grenades and water cannons. In the process members of Kuwait's special forces beat, among others, a 70-year-old former member of the National Assembly and a former president of Kuwait University.

Of the Emir's 1.9 million subjects, fewer than 800,000 are citizens, and of those only approximately 62,000 are eligible to vote. None of them are women.

Political Parties are outlawed.

No newspaper can publish, under Kuwaiti law, any article unless it is given the green light by the censor who takes a seat in the newspaper's headquarters.

The few elections that are held are a joke. Voters go to the polls only to find their votes are already cast. Auctioneers stand in front of polls buying and selling votes in sight of policemen.

17) Saudi Arabia, who our president has so graciously offered to defend has an even worse human rights record.

In 1989 Amnesty International noted that "suspected political opponents of the Saudi Government were reportedly arrested and held in untried detention, "with the whereabouts of some unknown."

In 1982 when Fawzia al Bakr was a journalist writing for *Al Jazeera*, she was imprisoned for four months simply for filing a story, never printed, that was critical of the regime's policy toward women. After her release she claimed that the prisons are full of women who had done nothing more than speak their minds to the wrong person.

Tens of thousands of young Saudis have tried to join the Saudi Army. But the regular armed forces have not been expanded! According to a recent *Boston Globe* article,

"With popular discontent on the rise, King Fahd is aware of the fate that befell Monarchs in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen in recent decades. All were ousted by their armies. In the same article, Ahmed, a 25-25-year-old accountant asks, "Why should I fight? Let the Americans do it. They want oil, don't they?"

The Saudis cut off heads and hands and run a barely post feudal society of unspeakable repression.

18) Bitterness toward the Western powers who redrew the map of the middle east after World War I, decades of humiliating military and political defeats, continued failure to dislodge the Israelis from Lebanon. All are blamed on heavy American backing of their enemy. American intervention may unite the Arab world in a "Jihad" -- or holy war -- against the U.S. and Israel." 19) Zeid Wehheh, a PLO representative in Lebanon, announced December 26th that "American interest in the world will be targeted and suicide attacks will be launched in and outside the gulf and Palestine" if the U.S. invades Iraq.

20) In the last eight years, Iraq and Saudi Arabia each bought over \$40 billion in military hardware from the United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries. This massive export of missiles and tanks laid the groundwork for the crisis in the region today." 21) Iraq diverted five billion dollars from loans backed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture -- intended to help Iraq buy surplus food from U.S. farmers -- to obtain trucks and other hardware used in the invasion." 22) The U.S. helped Saddam Hussein become the leader he is today. The CIA assisted Saddam's Baath party in seizing control in 1963, giving it lists of communists, who were then murdered." 23) The U.S. gave Saddam satellite intelligence, helicopters, agricultural credits, and naval protection in the gulf during his eight year war against Iran. The reason for the presence of a U.S. navy vessel, the Vincennes, which shot down an Iranian civilian Airbus filled with innocent people, was that the Vincennes was protecting Iraqi shipping lanes." 24) On March 7, the U.N. commission on human rights, in which the U.S. is very influential, decided not to take action on a draft to bring human rights violations in Iraq before that body, despite a mass of information provided by Amnesty International." 25) George Bush professes concern about Iraq's "naked aggression." What about the seizure of Syrian and Lebanese territories by Israel in 1967, 1982 and 1983? What about Iraq's invasion of Iran and Turkey's occupation of Cyprus? What about direct U.S. attacks on Grenada, Nicaragua, Libya and Panama? Or indirect attacks on Angola and Mozambique? Or the encouragement of Indonesia's occupation of and genocide in East Timor? " 26) If George Bush initiates a military offensive against Iraq, several Arab nations will find an excuse to opt out of the

*Continued on following page*

# Did Parental Consent Laws Kill Becky Bell?

by Frances Mendenhall

Bill and Karen Bell, the parents of Becky Bell, will speak against parental consent laws in Omaha on January 15.

Becky Bell, 17, had recently been pregnant when she died in September 1988 in Indianapolis. She died of pneumonia, which the coroner's report attributed to a secondary infection from an abortion. Indiana has a law requiring parental consent before an abortion is performed on a minor. Planned Parenthood believes that this law is responsible for Becky Bell's death, as do Karen and William Bell, Becky's parents. They believe that Becky had an illegal abortion which killed her.

Fourteen months after Becky's death, Karen Bell began to speak out about the tragedy. The pro-choice movement was quick to encourage her.

Questions, however, remain in the minds of members of the pro-life movement. Dr. Bernard N. Nathanson wrote this about the autopsy:

*There is no evidence of any septic abortion*

*contained in the coroner's report; there is no infection in or around the uterus, no pus, no odor to the uterus and no peritonitis. The serosa of the uterus is described as "smooth and glistening." In the case of a septic abortion this tissue would be shaggy and discolored. Further, all blood cultures were consistently negative. Indeed, there is no evidence for an induced abortion at all; no marks or stigmata of instrumentation (dilation of the cervix by instruments, marks on the cervix, etc.) in the genital tract.*

*The most reasonable probability is that Rebecca Bell died of an overwhelming streptococcus pneumonia (the same condition that puppeteer Jim Henson died of). Ms. Bell probably had had an incomplete spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) with tissue still remaining in the uterus (typical of a spontaneous miscarriage). The tissue which remained showed absolutely no evidence of infection or inflammation. If the coroner had been convinced of a "septic abortion" he should have made cultures of that tissue; if this had truly*

*been a death from septic abortion the cultures of the tissue would have yielded streptococcus pneumoniae. Finally, in the case of a septic abortion the lungs would have shown septic pulmonary emboli, not generalized pneumonia.*

*In short, the cause of death here was probably overwhelming pneumonia unrelated to the abortion/miscarriage. This was about as superficial and careless (not to say "negligent") an autopsy as I have ever seen in my considerable experience evaluating medico-legal files over the past 20 years.*

*I would strongly suggest that all slides of tissues examined at autopsy be reviewed by a competent impartial pathologist. I am confident that my opinion will be supported.*

This reporter called the Marion County, Ind., coroner, Dr. Dennis Nicholas, to get his response to Dr. Nathanson's charges. Dr. Nicholas was unwavering in his conviction that Becky Bell died from an abortion. According to him, there is no special significance to the fact that Becky Bell's uterus

showed no signs of being the primary site of infection at the autopsy, nor were there any marks from the instruments. "We think that the autopsy happened three days after the abortion," he told me. It is quite possible that by then the place where the bacteria first entered had healed over without leaving a trace.

The pathologist who did the autopsy, Dr. John Pless, has the total confidence of Dr. Nicholas. "Anyone can come in after the fact, as if from Mount Olympus, and nit pick at such findings," he said. Ultimately, the best judgments, the correct ones, are made by competent people who were there at the time.

Besides the coroner's report, evidence that Becky Bell had an abortion consists of remarks she made to one friend that she intended to have one and the name and address of an abortion clinic in her purse. No one has offered a guess about where she might have gone for an illegal abortion, or what method she might have used to self-induce.

## Facts You Need to Know About the War Bush is Manufacturing

Continued from previous page

jerry-built coalition. The defecting Arab nations would quite probably be joined by several European nations, Japan, and the Soviet Union. The recent resignation of Eduard Shevardnadze raises the possibility that a hardliner will become the new foreign minister -- one who might side with the Soviet military and oppose a U.S.-led war against former Soviet ally Iraq. Even England and France could drop out if America continues to give diplomatic solutions short shrift.

27) Bush originally proposed negotiations before January 15th, ruling out no dates -- but when Saddam proposed January 12th for negotiations, Bush rejected the proposal as being too close to the January 15th deadline. This indicates that Bush intends to wage war, not peace.

28) According to articles in Newsday and the Washington Post, the administration acknowledged that possible peace feelers were received from Iraqi officials offering to withdraw from Kuwait in return for the lifting of economic sanctions and other concessions, but they were dismissed as not serious -- with no further explanation.

29) U.S. ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie met with Saddam Hussein last July, just before the invasion. The transcripts of this meeting include remarks that Saddam construed as an invitation to invade Kuwait. In these transcripts, Glaspie asserted that one large problem facing the nations of the gulf is that their boundaries were circumscribed by an obsolete British colonial diagram. She went on to explain:

"We have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflicts, like your border disagreement with

Kuwait. I was in the American embassy in Kuwait during the late 60s. The instruction we had during this period was that we should express no opinion on the this issue, and that issue is not associated with America. *James Baker has directed our official spokesman to emphasize this instruction.*" (Italics added.)

In a revealing post-invasion interview with the New York Times was her disclosure: "We never expected that they would take all of Kuwait."

30) In a Lincoln speech last December, State Senator Ernest Chambers said: "George Bush has a mental problem." When one considers the flimsiness of administration rationale for this intervention, Mr. Chambers' analysis appears to be accurate.

31) Rather than peacemaking and negotiations, current State Department policy focuses on a rush to war characterized by such statements as:

"We need to move quickly because of potential Arab resentment to our presence." Translation: The people we see to protect resent us so much that we must go to war to prevent them from disliking us.

"We need to move quickly because our troops will lose their fighting edge." Translation: They don't know why they are there; ask six soldiers and you get six different answers."

"We need to move quickly because the international coalition will dissolve." Translation: We would rather risk the lives of our soldiers than the reputations of the diplomats who would be charged with keeping our coalition partners in line. (It is revealing that the main issue which threatens to unravel the coalition is our insistence on a quick military

solution.)

"We need to move quickly because American honor is jeopardized by a prolonged commitment without immediate results." Translation: Gibberish. Of all the lessons of Vietnam, one of the most important is that "peace with honor" almost always means peace that leaves the honor of political officials intact.

"We need to move quickly because jobs are at stake." This new justification, promulgated this week (11/15/90) by the Secretary of State, is so preposterous that it requires no translation; merely the questions: Whose jobs are threatened? George Bush's? James Baker's? —From a statement by Sen. Robert Kerrey

32) In the opinion of this author, there exists a real danger of an "accidental" war. War erupting is particularly likely and attrac-

tive to arms merchants and the Bush Administration. Impatience with the peace process reveals a genuine fear in the White House that peace might break out despite all attempts to avoid it. A "Gulf of Tonkin" incident could be engineered that would make an American invasion appear to be an act of self-defense. This would reduce objections on the home front and abroad and insure the uninterrupted flow of billions to oil companies and arms merchants. Until the troops are pulled back from the border of Kuwait and sent home this potential will continue to exist.

33) Michael T. Klare writes in The Nation, October 15, "History suggests that democratic and civil rights cannot survive in a society that is organized for the purpose of sustaining unending and unethical military adventures abroad."

### Concerned Citizens Against War in the Middle East

**January 6**

**2:00 Demonstration, 40 and Cuming**

**3:00 Prayer Service, St. Cecilia's**

**4:00 Panel Discussion by New Covenant  
Peace and Justice Center**

## Reader Responds to Last Month's Article

# 'Abortion Just Another Violent Tool of Abusers'

*This article is reprinted from Sisterlife, the Feminists for Life of America newsletter. It was sent to the Observer by Andrew Sullivan, who thought we didn't give his point of view a fair shake in last month's edition. Sullivan believes that abortion is more help to the perpetrators of incest than to its victims.*

Many times the debate over abortion becomes fiercely and emotionally deadlocked over the "hard cases"—pregnancy as a result of rape or incest. I am a victim of child sexual abuse—both incest, and the family friend variety. I write this story in the hope that in the reading of it, both sides of this terrible debate will pause to think, very long and very hard, about their own position.

Just before I was 13 years old, I was sexually abused by an older brother, and by a college-age friend of the family. I was never assaulted by the two together, but each knew of the other's involvement. On two occasions the older brother gave me "tips" concerning sexual acts to be performed on the family friend. Approximately three or four months after the abuse began, I was late for a period. (I had only been menstruating for five or six months at that time.) I told my older brother this, and he informed me that I "should have made that guy wear a rubber, you idiot." I did not know what a "rubber" was, or where it was worn, or why. All I knew was that if you did not have periods, you were pregnant. And if you were pregnant, you were in trouble.

I turned to my Sunday school teacher for help. She was young, very liberal (she taught us all the songs from Godspell and Jesus Christ Superstar) and a strong advocate of birth control pills and abortion. When I told her that I thought I might be pregnant (at 12 years old) she didn't even blink. She gave me a hug and said I needed to go to Planned Parenthood for a "rabbit test" and to get one of my older brothers to take me, and not to tell my parents. She never asked who the male partner was, or why I was sexually active at my age.

A few days later, my older brother took me to Planned Parenthood. I had never been to a doctor without my mother, and I had never had a gynecological exam. The whole visit was terrifying. No one explained anything. I was examined, gave urine and blood samples, and shown a chart of an egg going around a big circle marked by days of the month. I was asked questions like "frequency of intercourse?" and "method of birth control preferred?" I did not know what intercourse meant, so I just said "a lot," and I had no idea what birth control methods existed. No one asked who my "partner" was, no one expressed any dismay, concern, or even interest that a 12-year-old girl needed a pregnancy test or birth control. I heard a lot about "being responsible," and "taking control of my body." Someone gave me a handful of con-

doms on the way out, and made a joke about it being an assortment—there were two each of three different colors, red, blue, and yellow. The yellow ones were called Tinglers. I stuffed them in my purse, and threw them away later. My older brother maintained a strong silence throughout the entire time. No one even asked him a single question.

Two days later I received a phone call, telling me that the test was positive, and to come in on the following Saturday morning at 7 a.m., and to bring a sanitary napkin and a friend who could drive. The caller never said the word abortion, or the word pregnant. I did not go back for the appointment, because my normal period started that evening.

The sexual abuse ended a couple of months later, as the family friend moved away, and my older brother began to abuse two younger neighbor children, instead. (He went on to abuse many more children, and was eventually tried for the murder of one of his victims; he was acquitted on a technicality, and is now an officer in the armed services.) It was not until three years later that I discovered, in a high school biology class, that you cannot get pregnant from oral sexual contact. I also found out what intercourse was, and that I'd never had it. I remember the feeling of horror that came over me as I realized I had been scheduled for an abortion. I remember trying to figure out who would have paid the bill (it must have been my brother), and wondering why I was such a horrible person that those people thought I should have an abortion. Obviously, the worst thing that could ever happen to anyone must have happened to me, so what kind of person did that make me? Bad enough to have to kill a baby, according to what I'd just learned in my biology class. I thank God that my period started when it did.

Over the years, I have found that my story is very common in two aspects, neither of which will be good news for either side in the abortion debate. The first is the fact that my experience with Planned Parenthood was typical, and not an aberration. I believe that it is possible that the liberal sexual attitude which often describes Planned Parenthood employees is a serious factor in preventing the discovery of sexual abuse of young people. Anyone who is under the age of 17, and is sexually active, should at least be questioned regarding sexual partner(s). I would have divulged the truth and begged for help. As it was, everyone around me seemed to accept as normal that a 12-year-old girl could and should be sexually active (so long as she is responsible—remember the "rubber rainbow!"). And remember, too, who took me to Planned Parenthood—an older brother fully aware of the time situation! Abortion on demand, as it now exists, makes it easier for incest and child abuse to occur, and for the results to be hidden and covered up, and for the abuse to continue. Abortion for incest victims sounds

compassionate, caring, and heroic, but in actual current practice it is simply another violent and deceptive tool in the hand of the abuser.

Now, for the other unhappy aspect of this situation. Incest, rape and child abuse are far more common than most pro-lifers want to admit. I have read pamphlets, heard speeches, and seen articles over and over again, written by pro-lifers, who claim that incest, rape and pregnancies as a result are so rare as to be negligible. Also, my experience in therapy, as well as in "going public," has shown me that the sexual abuse of children, incestuous and otherwise, is very real, very common, and terribly underreported.

In my opinion, both sides in the abortion debate have a lot to learn. Pro-abortionists need to realize that while abortion may keep

one of the results of incest and sexual abuse from seeing the light of day, it does absolutely nothing to protect a young girl from continued abuse, and in fact aids and abets the abuser in his crime. Furthermore, birth control counseling and abortion often indirectly contribute to the victim's sense of shame, guilt, and blame for what is happening, since she is told to "take control" and "be responsible" for her "sexual activity" by having "safe, smart sex," implying that this situation is, indeed, within her power to control. On the other hand, pro-lifers need to wake up to the fact that incest, rape, and child abuse do happen, frequently and often with devastating results. They need to recognize that in the current assembly-line process of abortion on demand, incest-related abortions are seriously underreported.

## Planned Parenthood Clinic People Keep a Lookout for Incest

*The Observer called Planned Parenthood, Omaha-Council Bluffs for comments on the adjacent article. We spoke to Executive Director Jan Kennedy.*

I don't think the story you sent me could have happened in Omaha, and I am sure it couldn't happen now.

There are many questions about the time of the occurrence. If it was in the late '60s as indicated by the reference to "Jesus Christ Superstar," and the "rabbit test," abortion was not easily available and to my knowledge Planned Parenthood here did not provide it.

The time becomes important in considering why the clinic got a false positive, too. Although what the girl experienced could have been an early miscarriage, we will assume that the pregnancy test gave a false positive, which could have been due to many things given the nature of the test in the late '60s.

One thing that really does not ring true is the follow-up phone conversation; I don't believe that there is a Planned Parenthood or any provider that would completely avoid the word "abortion," or "pregnant."

When a young person comes to us for contraceptives, we always ask whether she has had intercourse and make sure she understands what that means. We never presume that the decision was voluntary, and we try to find out if it wasn't. If someone brings the girl in, we talk to her by herself.

Unfortunately, awareness of incest is rela-

tively recent, say in the last 10 or 15 years. If this incident took place 25 years ago people might not have been as tuned in to looking for these problems.

Detecting incest is extremely important, and now we take our responsibility very seriously. But it is not as easy as the writer of this article is making it. She says:

"Anyone who is under the age of 17, and is sexually active, should at least be questioned regarding sexual partner(s). I would have divulged the truth and begged for help."

While this may be the way she is remembering it as an adult, our experience is that this is not the case. For an incest victim to divulge that kind of information about herself and a family member would be very threatening.

When talking to young women about the age of first intercourse and the decision we have picked up cases of incest and have even advised the proper authorities about it. Even at that point the young woman has denied that the incest is occurring because she is so fearful of destroying the family unit. We have also had young women make appointments for birth control because they know we will ask those questions and they want to talk, but these are rare.

The most important things that need to happen to protect young people is for society to admit that rape and incest are going on. The legal system has to begin to particularly advocate for minors.

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# States Think Michigan is Stalling on N-Waste

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Since this article was written, another obstacle has arisen to keep Michigan from meeting its hosting the dump site. On Nov. 19 the state filed a lawsuit against the other members of its compact. The lawsuit objected to the recent action taken by the compact commission in funding the siting process. The compact had attached contingencies to the funding, saying that siting criteria must be softened and that three candidate sites must be selected by April 1, 1991 or else funding would be cut each month until they came up with three sites. The Michigan Low-level Radioactive Waste Authority, which is managing the site selection, is now without operating funds. This is not because of the lawsuit, but because the compact commission will not fund them until they provide a "guarantee agreement" which promises to refund the siting money in the event that a site is not selected.

by Cynthia Hubert

Iowa may have to look within its own borders for a place to store low-level nuclear wastes unless Michigan steps up efforts to name a regional dump site for the materials, officials said last week.

Representatives of six Midwestern states, including Iowa, are nervous about Michigan's lack of progress in establishing an unpopular regional facility for the radioactive materials.

The impasse has created anger and bitterness among the member states of a compact that would send wastes to the dump.

If Michigan drops out of the compact, as some expect, the materials could end up in one or all of the remaining states. No one wants them.

"But if that happened, I think we would be obligated to carry out our responsibility," said Teresa Hay, administrator of the waste management division of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and vice chairwoman of the compact commission.

States now send their low-level radioactive wastes, which include nuclear reactor parts, sludge, filters and clothing worn by nuclear reactor workers, to Nevada, Washington and South Carolina. But facilities in those states will stop accepting outside wastes in January 1993.

Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana and Missouri have formed a compact to deal with their wastes after that date. Michigan, which generates the most waste of the seven members, was chosen as "host" state.

But nearly two years and millions of dollars after the process to select a site began, some representatives of the compact are accusing Michigan of dragging its feet on the issue at the expense of residents of all seven states. Iowa and other states in the Midwest-

ern compact already face substantial financial penalties because of the delay.

"They appear to be stalling," said Stanley York, Wisconsin's representative on the Midwest Interstate Low-level Radioactive Waste Commission. "The trouble is, this has been going on for more than a year and a half. We'll just have to see what happens" (after the election).

Michigan Gov. James Blanchard was defeated by his Republican opponent, John Engler, who also has said he will fight plans for a disposal facility in their state.

But James Cleary, commissioner of the Michigan Low-level Waste Authority, said politics had nothing to do with the agency's inability to find a suitable site.

In a newsletter published last month, he blames the compact for dictating the process "according to their schedule, and according to their constraints on our budget. That approach, resembling 'we know what's best for Michigan' is not acceptable."

***"We certainly do not want to be a dumping site for other major producers of low-level radioactive wastes."***

—Richard Vohs  
spokesman for Gov. Terry Branstad

The regional facility, originally scheduled to open in 1995, is now projected to begin operating in 1997. But few believe that goal will be met.

"They would really have to dig in and move to be in a position to do that," said Wisconsin's York. "I've been convinced for some time that they are trying to do everything they can to avoid moving forward."

The compact commission, which is made up of representatives from each of the member states and controls the budget for the site search, is threatening to withhold money unless Michigan meets certain deadlines.

"Our states cannot continue to fund a staff and an agency in Michigan indefinitely without seeing any progress," said Greg Larson, executive director of the Midwest commission.

Michigan officials have ruled out three potential dump sites and want to study 78 more. But an outside contractor has said the stringent criteria Michigan is using to evalu-

ate sites may make it impossible to find a suitable location.

"It is possible that we won't be able to find a site that will meet the criteria," noted Elaine Brown, associate commissioner for the Michigan authority. "We are going through a process right now that will tell us that."

## Impatient

Meanwhile, the participating states are becoming increasingly impatient.

"The commission is at a crossroads," said Roger Suppes, Ohio's representative to the compact. "I personally still have faith that this is going to happen, but obviously the commission is starting to lose faith."

If Michigan either drops out of the compact or is removed, one of the six other members probably would be named as host state. Ohio would be a prime candidate, since it ranks second to Michigan in the amount of wastes generated. But other factors would be considered, and any one of the six states could play host to the regional dump.

"We certainly do not want to be a dumping site for other major producers of low-level radioactive wastes, and we don't feel it is likely," said Richard Vohs, a spokesman for Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad. "Michigan is the site at this point, despite all of its maneuvers."

## Nationwide Plan

Efforts around the country to establish regional dump sites began in 1980, when Congress passed a national plan to deal with the growing problem of nuclear wastes.

The Low-level Radioactive Policy Act assigned each state responsibility for disposing of waste generated within its borders and authorized states to enter into regional compacts for operating disposal facilities.

The seven Midwestern states formed a compact and Michigan was selected in 1987 to host the dump site.

Facilities in Washington, Nevada and South Carolina, where wastes are currently shipped from around the country, can stop accepting them as of Jan. 1, 1993. So, even if Michigan is able to begin operating its facility in 1997, Iowa companies that produce radioactive wastes will have to work out a plan to safely store their wastes for about four years.

## Key Milestone

The Midwestern compact will miss the next key federal milestone for developing a regional site. By Jan. 1, 1992, it is supposed to submit a license application for its facility to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. But Michigan officials have said they will be unable to submit the application before Feb. 1, 1993.

As a result, waste generators in the compact's member states will have to pay a surcharge penalty of \$120 per cubic foot, which is triple the current fee, for disposal at the three operating facilities.

If no regional facility is built by 1996, liability for wastes will be shifted from individual generators to the states.

"That is going to be a huge new issue for the state of Iowa," said Hay, the Iowa official.

## Plant Near Palo

Most of Iowa's nuclear waste comes from the Duane Arnold Energy Center, a nuclear power plant near Palo that is operated by Iowa Electric Light and Power Co. of Cedar Rapids. Hospitals, laboratories and industry also produce some low-level wastes. Iowa ranks sixth of the seven states in the Midwest compact in nuclear waste output.

Used uranium fuel from nuclear power plants is a far more dangerous type of radioactive waste. Duane Arnold and most other nuclear plants store their spent fuel rods in cooling pools at their plants.

Nationwide, the effort to establish regional sites for low-level wastes is being criticized as inefficient and expensive.

Michigans's search is expected to cost \$82 million, the highest price tag in the country. Since money for the effort comes from nuclear power plants and other waste producers, much of the cost will fall on utility customers in the seven states.

About 15 compacts and individual states are planning to build storage facilities—about five times the number needed to handle the country's low-level wastes, officials said.

## Troublesome

Nationwide, more than \$200 million has been spent so far on searching for waste sites, said Ron Kucera, deputy director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The process has been troublesome in all cases, although the Midwestern compact is well behind most others, he said.

"To see that amount of money thrown down a rat hole is just a tragedy," said Kucera, Missouri's alternate representative to the Midwestern compact. "I see it as a giant waste of money."

Kucera proposes scrapping the current system and drafting legislation to return waste disposal to private business and reduce the number of sites. Others favor pushing forward with the state compact plan, regardless of whether Michigan remains the regional host state.

Time is the essence for Michigan as well: As of Nov. 10, the three states now accepting wastes from around the country barred material from Michigan because of delays in the site selection process. Michigan may sue in an effort to continue to take its wastes out of state, officials have said.

"We're trying to move forward as best we can, but there are no easy solutions to this problem," said Brown. "The words 'waste management' scare people. When you add the word 'radioactive' that really scares them."

# Public Executes Things, But Prisons Kill Men

by Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON--Until George Bush so declared, a yen for the killing of people had not been regarded as a point of light in the resume of a presidential nominee. It was with Bob Martinez.

When the recently defeated governor of Florida was selected to be the administration's next drug-policy director, the President hailed Martinez for having "signed more than 130 death warrants" during his one term in the statehouse. Had the governor's pen been less active, would Martinez have been passed over for the job?

His predecessor, William Bennett, set a demanding standard, having said that certain drug criminals deserved beheading. Martinez, having directed 130 electrocutions, appears a suitable replacement for Bennett and his zeal for the guillotine.

A skipped detail in all this is that executing murderers has no effect on lowering the homicide rate. It may be the opposite. Using FBI figures, Michael Kroll, director of the Death Penalty Information Center, a Washington group, compared the 12 states that have been regularly executing people with the 13 states that have no capital punishment: Between 1976 and 1986, the rate was exactly double: 106 murders per million people in states that are executing against 53 per million in states that aren't.

Kroll offers an explanation: Certain violence-prone people, seeing the example of governmental killing as a solution to a problem, are persuaded to follow suit. "As a solution to murder," he concludes, "executions are no solution at all."

Pro-death penalty politicians may be learning that the hard way. An avidity for gassing, injecting, shooting or electrocuting people has not noticeably helped advance careers. Martinez lost in Florida, after running campaign ads boasting of signing death warrants. Diane Feinstein, who had once opposed capital punishment, endorsed it in her try to be California's first woman governor. In the primary, she preened as "the only Democrat for the death penalty." In Georgia, Andrew Young, once a death-penalty abolitionist, ran a losing primary race after endorsing state killings. In Rhode Island, Claudine Schneider, a liberal Republican who yielded a House seat to run for the Senate, lost after making an issue of Sen. Claiborne Pell's opposition to capital punishment.

No one argues that these defeats were decided solely on the death-penalty issue. What's certain is that politicians have been misreading public sentiment. Polls show support for the death penalty when the choice is for or against. But when asked another way--for capital punishment or for such alternatives as life in prison without parole, or severe sentences that include restitution to the victim's families--the death penalty is rejected.

Some politicians know this. Gov. Mario Cuomo, who won re-election last month saying that "the death penalty is debasing," stated: "For six years, I have been saying I don't believe people want it, and if legislators were really honest about it, they would put two propositions on the ballot--the death penalty, and life imprisonment without parole....And life imprisonment without parole would win."

To followers of the George Bush approach--more executions, more prisons--Cuomo comes off as another soft-on-crime liberal who doesn't understand that people on death row have committed vile and barbaric acts. Not to treat them accordingly, if only as an exercise in public vengeance, is a sign of national weakness. And America is rugged and tough.

That ethos, believes Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee, helps explain the difficulty many politicians have in opposing capital punishment: "You have to reject a machoism. You have to identify with the wimps. You know, there is a perception of a certain wimpishness about being against the death penalty. I mean, some of my colleagues say to me, 'Fry these vermin, John. What's the problem, man?'"

An answer to that question comes from the former assistant warden of the Angola state penitentiary in Louisiana, who told Michael Kroll: "Before I took this job I was 100 percent for the death penalty. But now I've been involved in 18 of them, and it's a whole lot different....It would be easy if these men swung from the bars, drooled or reached out and tried to kill you. But that's not what happens. These are human beings just like the rest of us. They smile and laugh, they have families. The public executes things--beasts, butchers, killers. But the penitentiary executes men."

Which raises a question: Why didn't Bush say that Martinez signed warrants for the deaths of 130 human beings?

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## From Harper's Index

Number of minutes Congress spent last October debating the administration's request for new S&L bailout funds: 30.

Number of minutes Congress spent last October debating a proposal to renovate the Capitol hairdressing salon: 40.

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# The Labor Battle for the New York Daily News

Reprinted from Labor Notes, January 1991  
by Laura McClure

The beaten-up hulks of New York Daily News trucks have been rolling into the newspaper's Brooklyn repair yard pretty regularly in the past few weeks. One truck sits in the driveway of the garage with a busted windshield and a hole in the cab.

Dozens of these trucks have been disabled since workers struck the Daily News October 25. The circulation of the News, once the largest metropolitan daily in the U.S., is down by half to four-fifths of its former 1.2 million.

The red, white and blue Daily News trucks that are still running can now be spotted in the dark hours of the morning parked all over the city, their doors flung open. Bundles of newspapers are unloaded onto dimly lit sidewalks and eventually picked up by the paper's newly recruited army of hawkers, the homeless.

The News, which is owned by the Chicago-based Tribune Company, wants to overturn union work rules with an all-encompassing "management rights" clause and get drastic wage cuts from the blue-collar unions. By most accounts, the Tribune Company is aiming to bust the unions, hoping to turn the less-than-profitable paper into a money-maker.

## Getting Stronger

So far, the strike hasn't followed the same painful trajectory as most recent labor struggles. It's actually gotten stronger.

In the first week of the strike, reporters and columnists, members of The Newspaper Guild were split over whether to walk out at all. Some saw the strike as belonging to the blue collar workers alone.

But in the following weeks, Guild members seemed to get more resolute about the strike and see it as their own. Says striking Daily News columnist Gail Collins, "It was a huge issue in Guild meetings during the first week of the strike--is this right, is this our strike? I don't know if we've really worked out those questions, but there's really strong support now for the strike." A good number of Guild members, including some locally famous reporters, came back out on strike after having crossed picket lines, saying they couldn't live with their consciences.

There are now many Guild cheerleaders on the picket lines, but many of them confess they were never active in the union before the strike. Most say they didn't have much contact with union leaders before the strike and did not have a high opinion of the union in general.

## Unofficial Leaders

What's changed is that union members themselves are, for now, steering the union's strategy; the officials are in the back seat.

Guild members rave about the leadership of Juan Gonzalez, a reporter and former leader of the Young Lords--a militant Puerto Rican group in the early 1970s. Gonzalez, who has

become the workers' chief spokesman and tactician, admits that he didn't attend union meetings himself until last year.

Paralleling the rise of Gonzalez and other unofficial leaders within The Newspaper Guild is the emergence of Dennis Rivera, president of hospital workers' Local 1199, as the key organizer of strike support in the city--a role officially reserved for the Central Labor Council.

The need for an alternative leadership was confirmed early in the strike when Thomas Van Arsdale, head of the labor council, confessed sympathy for the position of Daily News management.

***So far, the strike hasn't followed the same painful trajectory as most recent labor struggles. It's actually gotten stronger.***

Rivera helped organize a union phone bank to pressure advertisers to pull out of the News and several massive rallies in support of the strikers. He has also helped engineer positive PR from the city's Catholic leaders. Now Rivera has taken on the job of coordinating a "corporate campaign" against the Tribune company.

## Advertisers Deserting

Meanwhile, the News has found it difficult to produce the paper and even more difficult to distribute it. Scab drivers have been attacked and trucks damaged. Many newsstand vendors stopped selling the paper voluntarily out of sympathy with union drivers; others were pressured. As a result, the paper is still absent from most city newsstands.

Partly because of the paper's abysmal circulation, advertisers have been leaving in droves. Nearly all the News' bread-and-butter clients have pulled out.

The paper's worsening financial situation helped drive it back to the bargaining table. On Dec. 8, the unions and management agreed to meet with a federal mediator in Washington.

Theodore Kheel, the New York labor lawyer who is advising the unions, thinks management agreed to the talks because it wants to convince the Tribune Co. that there is some possibility of a settlement. Kheel maintains that the Tribune Company is on the verge of shutting down the News because it sees no end to the financially ruinous strike.

## Homeless Distributors

In an effort to regain some of its circulation, the News has enlisted the city's homeless population to sell papers and it hopes, win back advertisers. It is reported that over 1,000 homeless people are distributing the paper; in most cases, they appear to be pocketing the full 25 cents they charge, a 10 cent

discount off the News' cover price.

A leading homeless advocacy group, the Coalition For the Homeless, came out against the Daily News recruitment policy. The Coalition's Keith Summa says he believes there is a "connection between a company that fires 2,600 workers and the existence of so many poor and homeless people in the city."

Management has also tried to fight back with predictable PR. One big issue is violence. The company says the unions are running a "campaign of terror." On Dec. 2, the Tribune Company filed a lawsuit under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) charging the unions with coordinating and condoning violence.

As of late November, police had arrested 107 people on strike-related charges. However, police told a legislative hearing they had no evidence the violence was a "coordinated effort."

The company hit on a sore spot with its charges that the Daily News craft unions have racist hiring practices. Several unions, including the press operators, have no women or black members, while many of the scabs are black or Latino. The News has tried to entice people into taking scab jobs by pointing out the unions' history of exclusion.

***A good number of Guild members, including some locally famous reporters, came back out on strike after having crossed picket lines, saying they couldn't live with their consciences.***

Juan Gonzalez has been most direct in confronting charges of racism against the unions. He notes, for instance, that the all-male, all-white press operators union has dropped from 1,200 to 400 in the past decade or so, providing no opening for new hiring.

The many weaknesses of the Daily News unions, and of organized labor generally in New York, have been a major drag on the strike. For instance, the unions got a very late start in organizing against the Daily News, given that they had months of warning that the Tribune Company was planning a major assault.

Some of the early organizing was done by Joe Uehlein of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department. Uehlein helped set up inter-union meetings, getting drivers, press operators and reporters to meet face-to-face, often for the first time. Uehlein drew up a corporate profile of the diversified, profitable Tribune Company and advocated a strategy centered on it rather than on the Daily News.

However, local union leaders largely ignored this advice, aiming their fire at Daily News Publisher James Hoge. The unions also dragged their feet on efforts to mobilize the

rank and file.

## Targets

Early on, several of the union leaders were in contact with Ray Rogers of Corporate Campaign, Inc. Rogers, like Uehlein, urged the unions to go after the Tribune Company. Rogers notes that the Tribune Company's board includes a number of key targets, such as the Prudential Insurance Company.

The AFL-CIO, Rogers says, has been promoting Prudential mutual funds to its members. He argues that the federation should put pressure on Prudential (and, indirectly, on the Tribune Company), by threatening to pull union members' investments. Rogers points out that the Tribune board includes Pepsi, an easy boycott target.

Rogers got several union leaders interested in these and other strategies early on, but, probably because of the longstanding AFL-CIO blacklist of Rogers, Corporate Campaign was not brought into the Daily News struggle.

Now--eight months after the contract expired and a month after the strike began--Dennis Rivera is picking up where Uehlein and Rogers left off, pushing for a corporate campaign against the Tribune Company.

Rivera rejects the notion that the Tribune Company is inclined to shut down the Daily News if it can't break the unions. "There's not a huge tax writeoff, and if somebody is willing to buy the paper the Tribune Company has to sell," he said in a December 10 New Yorker magazine story. "Unfortunately, labor unions have been so inept that they swallow this Tribune win-win line [that is, the Tribune wins whether the paper closes or not], which is nothing more than a bargaining strategy."

Many of the people on the picket line are nevertheless glum about the paper's prospects. At the Daily News headquarters on 42nd Street, Marie Cecalupo, who sold classified ads for the News, says she has no regrets about going on strike. Even so, she is not expecting to get her job back.

"A lot of us feel that if we can't work at the News, then no one will," she says. "We'd rather see it shut down than let management get what it wants."



# Black Youths Sentenced to Early Graves

Reprinted from the Guardian, Dec. 19, 1990.

by Chris Booker

WASHINGTON--The three shots allegedly fired by an angry James Tyler from a green Mercedes Benz, mortally wounding James Stanley "Jay" Bias III, 20, capped a two-week period in the Washington area that has seen several shocking murders.

One week earlier the community was shaken by the brutal murder of a 28-year-old woman in front of her two young children by a man who asked her for money.

Increasingly the African-American community is paralyzed with fear, much of it directed at black males who are perceived as--and are--disproportionately involved in this violence. Anger at the violence is widespread but few feasible ameliorative measures have been proposed.

Three days after his son's death, James Bias (also the father of the late basketball star Len Bias, who died in 1986 of a cocaine overdose) testified before Congress on gun control.

"I can't bring Jay Bias back, but if I can influence gun control legislation...I have to do that," Bias said. He added that "the young man who shot my son had no business having that gun." Yet isolated measures such as better gun control or teaching conflict resolution skills offer little hope for making a big dent in the problem.

The Rev. John A. Cherry said at the funeral. "In order to really know [who killed Jay Bias], we need to get past who pulled the trigger. All of us must take part of the blame. Healthy people don't kill healthy people."

The increase in the number of black males killed in homicides has been dramatic. From 1984 to 1988 the number of violent deaths among black males increased by a staggering 66 percent. According to the Centers for Disease Control, 2,741 black males aged 15-24 were victims of homicides in 1988, representing a rate of just over one out of every 100 black males in that age bracket.

Prior to crack's arrival in black communities, the homicide rate for black men had experienced a significant decline of 20.4 percent from 1976 to 1984. For all ages it stands at approximately seven times the rate for white

males, according to the National Center for Health Statistics.

Homicide records have been broken this year in several cities, including Washington, Dallas, San Antonio, Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, New York, Boston and Richmond, Va.

The multiple factors involved in the soaring rates of black male homicidal violence all relate to the long history of African-American oppression. Despite a general contemporary refusal to acknowledge such factors, the persistent exclusion of black males from vast areas of U.S. economic and social life and the history of inter-generational poverty and social oppression set the stage for the disproportionate involvement of black males in urban drug-dealing.

Similarly, this overall socioeconomic and political oppression led to disproportionate rates of involvement in the Vietnam War. This war had such devastating consequences on an entire generation of African-American men that its impact is still being felt. While others pursued educational or occupational preparation for careers, many black men were forced to bear the brunt of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese. For many, if not most, the cost was death or permanent physical or mental damage.

In addition, the typical internalized rage of the oppressed that Frantz Fanon discussed has historically manifested itself in fratricidal violence. By the early 1970s black communities were spawning continued explosive drug addiction. Yet the solutions being put forth are not. As the socioeconomic status plummeted, Ronald Reagan was elected president, quickening the decline.

At the same time, Reagan-inspired greed and glittery materialism coincided with newly arrived opportunities for hungry black youth in the illegal crack trade. The competition spawned by these new opportunities in the "free market" struggle within the drug trade led to an escalation of violence.

The widespread involvement of black youth in this illegal trade led to a higher level of general acceptance of violence within the sectors of black youth culture most influenced by the crack trade. Now, while there is evidence that crack use is subsiding, the vio-

ing new. What they all have in common is a stubborn refusal to look squarely and honestly at the problem of the relationship of black males to the economy.

Washington Police Chief Isaac Fulwood contends that people are not yet "angry" enough about the problem--as if this would automatically produce solutions. Others act as if reciting the need for "values" will solve the problem.

What they don't say is that the lack of investment in black education and attractive career (not merely "job") opportunities and a long legacy of overall oppression are responsible for the current state of affairs.

Unfortunately, in today's political world the problem of black male homicide does not rank high on the list of U.S. political priorities. After all, the great majority of victims of black male homicide are also African-Americans. However, the debate on whether to go to war in the Persian Gulf will greatly affect the fate of the black male and the question of criminal violence in black communities.

Many, if not most, of the African-Americans in the military bought the slick "Be all you can be" ads and enlisted in a desperate attempt to gain access to skills, resources and a paycheck. They were justifiably bitter when

they learned that they were on the way to a possibly bloody conflict in the Middle East.

Considering the ravages the war in Vietnam wrought on the black community, it is of the utmost importance for those in the black community, as well as people of other communities, to speak out and act against the war Bush is proposing against Iraq.

## Funds for Child Care Targeted for Nebraska

In the final hours of the 101st Congress, House and Senate negotiators agreed to accept a child care package that includes both expanded tax credits for low-income families and a new grant program to the states.

The new block grant for child care provides states with federal funds to address the issues of affordability, accessibility, and quality. According to a formula based on number of children younger than age five, children receiving free and reduced price school lunch, and state per capita income, Nebraska will receive 4.5 million FY 1991, 5.1 million FY 1991 and 5.7 million FY 1993.

## BlackOmahans Eight Times as Likely to Die from Homicide

From Review, the newsletter of the Center for Public Affairs Research.

During the past 15 years, 389 Omahans lost their lives to homicide. Fifty-five percent were black, representing a risk eight times greater for blacks than for whites. The black homicide rate of 40.08 per 100,000 for Omaha is significantly higher than the national rate of 31.7.

These figures, which examine the overall

trends and characteristics of homicides in Omaha during the past 15 years, are the first of a three-part study which will be published by UNO's Center for Public Affairs Research in conjunction with UNO's Department of Criminal Justice in Focus: Criminal Justice Policy, after the first of the year.

The studies are being conducted by Criminal Justice faculty member Obie Clayton Jr. and department chair Vincent Webb.

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Call for current information, as the gallery is facing pending demolition to make room for the Old Market parking garage. Relocation plans are not yet firm.

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Hours: 11-5 daily.

Through Jan. 6: "Introductions: Mixed Media"

**Burkholder Project**

719 P Street, Lincoln  
477-3305

Hours: 10-5 Monday thru Saturday

**Cathedral Arts Project**

St. Cecilia's Cathedral  
701 No. 40th Street  
558-3100

Hours 1-3:30 p.m. Thursday-Sunday and by appointment.

Council Bluffs Artist's Loft

407 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs

Hours: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon-Fri; noon-4 p.m. Sat.

**Creighton Fine Arts Gallery**

Creighton University  
27th and California, Omaha  
280-2509

Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday-Saturday; noon-4 Sunday.

Jan. 23 - March 8: Chris Weaver

March 20 - April 12: Faculty Show

April 17 - April 28: Spring BFA Thesis Show

May 1 - May 8: Juried Student Show

Eyesound Gallery

105 N. 50th

**Gallery 72**

2709 Leavenworth, Omaha 345-3347

Through Jan. 13: J. Nebraska Gifford ceramics & sculptures; drawings & maquettes. Paintings on display at the

Garden of the Zodiac.

**Garden of the Zodiac**

Old Market Passageway, 1042 Howard, Omaha.

341-1877

Through Jan. 13: J. Nebraska Gifford paintings. Other work on display at Gallery 72.

**Haydon Gallery**

335 N. 8th, Hardy Building, Lincoln  
475-5421

Hours: Mon-Sat 10-5.

Jan. 4-26: "Aspects of Light" by Judith Ernst Cherry.

Jan. 4: Artist's reception from 7-9 p.m. features music by flutist Becky Van de Bogart.

**Haymarket Art Gallery**

119 So. 9th Street, Lincoln  
475-1061

Hours: 10-5 p.m. Tues.-Sat. Mondays by appointment.

Jan. 11-26: "Impact — The Art of Nebraska Women."

Jan. 18: Public and artists' reception, 5-8 p.m.

**Hillmer Art Gallery**

College of St. Mary, 1901 So. 72nd Street, Omaha  
399-2621

Hours: 1-5 daily except Friday.

**Iowa Western Community College Fine Arts Gallery**

2700 College Road, Council Bluffs  
325-3352

Hours: 8 a.m. - 10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

**Jewish Community Center**

333 So. 132nd St., Omaha  
334-8200

Hours: 8 a.m.-10 p.m. M-Th.; 8-5 Fri.; 1-7 Sat.; 1-7 Sun.

**Joslyn Art Museum**

2200 Dodge, Omaha  
342-3300

Hours: 10-5 Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat.; 10-9 Thurs.; 1-5 Sunday.

Admission: \$2 for adults, \$1 under 12.

Free Saturday before noon and to members.

Through Jan. 13: "Edward S. Curtis and the North American Indian."

Through March 3: "Recent Acquisitions"

Through March 10: "Meeting the Minutaire: An 1834 View of the Mandan and Hidatsa."

Jan. 10-August 11: "Works on Paper: Artists of the 60s, 70s and 80s."

Jan. 10-August 11: "Old Master Prints and Drawings."

**Local Artists Exchange**

Standard Blue  
1415 Harney, Omaha

Hours: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon-Fri; noon-4 p.m. Sat & Sun.

**Metro Arts Artspace**

601 So. 16th Street  
341-7910

Hours: Mon-Fri 9-4 or by appointment.

**Museum of Nebraska Art**

24th and Central Ave., Kearney  
(308) 234-8559

Hours: 1-5 Tuesday thru Saturday

**Passageway Gallery**

417 So. 11th, Omaha  
341-1910

Hours: 11-5 M-W; 11-9 Thurs.; 11-10 Fri. & Sat.; 12-5 Sun.

**Photographer's Gallery, Inc.**

4831 Dodge Street, Omaha  
551-5731

Hours: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 1-5 Sun.; Closed Sat.; or by appointment anytime.

**Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery**

12th and R Streets, UNL Campus, Lincoln

472-2461

Hours: Tues. & Wed. 10-5; Sun. 2-9;

Thurs.-Sat. 10-5 and 7-9; closed Mon.

Jan. 18: 10 a.m.-3 p.m., a panel discussion covering "Art in the Midwest" and "Women in the Arts" in the theater.

Through Jan. 13: "Department of Art and Art History Faculty Biennial Exhibition."

Through Feb. 3: "Recent Donations from the James and Roxanne Enyeart Collection." A collection of previously unshown photographs primarily dating from the '70s and '80s including work by Jack Welpott, Nathan Lyons, Jerry Uelsmann and James Alinder.

**13th Street Gallery**

1264 So. 13th Street, Omaha  
Mixed media

**University of Nebraska at Omaha Gallery**

616 S. 11th Street (second floor in CAT)

Hours: 10-5 Monday-Friday

**Art Institute of Chicago**

Michigan at Adams  
Chicago, Ill.

(312) 443-3600

Hours: 10:30 -4:30 Mon., W, Wed.-Fri.; 10:30-8 Tues.; 10-5 Sat.; noon-5 Sun.

Suggested Admission: \$5; seniors, students, \$2.50.

Continuing: Ellsworth Kelly. Six paintings conceived especially for the museum's Sculpture Court.

Through Jan. 6: "The Romantic Vision of Caspar David Friedrich: Paintings and Drawings from the U.S.S.R." and "18th Century Worcester Porcelain."

Continuing: "The Art of Music: A Salute to the Centennial Season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra."

Through Jan. 2: "Ed Paschke: Paintings," and "Drawings by Ed Paschke."

Jan. 12-June 23: "Selections from the Permanent Collection of Asian Art."

Through April 21: "New Acquisitions: Modernist Photography."

Through March 31: "Coverlets and Quilts."

**Des Moines Art Center**

4700 Grand Ave.  
Des Moines, Iowa

(515) 277-4405

Hours: 11-5 T, W, F, Sat.; 11-9 Thurs.; noon-5 Sun.; closed Mon.

**Museum of Contemporary Art**

237 E. Ontario  
Chicago, Ill.

(312) 280-5161

Hours: 10-5 Tues.-Sat.; noon-5 Sunday

**Museum of Contemporary Photography**

Columbia College

600 So. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.

(312) 663-5554

**The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art**

4525 Oak Street  
Kansas City, Mo.

(816) 561-4000

Hours: 10-5 Tues.-Sat.; 1-5 Sunday.

Admission: \$3 adults; \$1 students.

Permanent collection free on Sat.

Through Feb. 17: "South Asian Textiles from the Permanent Collection: Woven Patterns."

Through Feb. 10: "Organic Abstraction," work by seven contemporary abstract artists: Gregroy Amenoff, Carroll Dunham, Willy Heeks, Bill Jensen, Robert Jessup, Sandy Winters and Terry Winters.

Through Feb. 10, 1991: "The Modern Poster: The Museum of Modern Art."

Jan. 13 - Feb. 17: "Clarence John Laughlin: Visionary Photographer."

**Peace Museum**

430 W. Erie

Chicago, IL

(312) 440-1860

Hours: noon to 5 daily; noon to 8 Thursday

Permanent Exhibits: "The Unforgettable

Fire," drawings by survivors of atomic bombings. "The Ribbon," textile art on the themes of life and hope.

**Sioux City Art Center**

513 Nebraska Street  
Sioux City, Iowa

**Terra Museum of American Art**

666 North Michigan Ave.  
Chicago, IL ZIP

(312) 664-3939

Hours: Tues. noon to 8; Wed. - Sat. 10-5;

Sunday noon to 5

**Walker Gallery**

Vineland Place  
Minneapolis, Minn.

(612) 375-7622

(612) 375-7636 Recording

Permanent: Cowles Conservatory: Horticultural installation and "Standing Glass Fish" by Gehry.

Calendar Item Announcement? Call John Boyd, 341-9313

## a r e a e v e n t s

**Note:** Information was current as of press time, but changes may occur. Call for updates.

## DIRECTORY

**Ak-Sar-Ben**, 63rd & Center Street.

**Ballet Omaha**, performs at the Orpheum Theater, 346-7332.

**Bellevue Little Theater**, 203 West Mission, 291-1554.

**Center Stage Theater**, 30th & Q Street, 444-6199.

**Civic Auditorium**, 18th & Capitol, 444-4750.

**Grande Olde Players**, 701 S. 39th Street, 391-7888.

**Joslyn Art Museum**, 2200 Dodge, 342-3300. Open Sun 1-5 p.m., closed Mon, Tue-Sat 10 a.m.-5 p.m. and Thur 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

**New Cinema**, 1514 Davenport Street. Films are generally shown at 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. on Fri, Sat, Sun and at 3 p.m. on Sun.

**Omaha Childrens Museum**, 500 S. 20th, 342-6164. Open Sun 1-5 p.m., closed Mon, Tue-Sat 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

**Omaha Community Playhouse**, 69th and Cass Street, 553-0800.

**Omaha Lancers**, professional hockey, 556-7825.

**Omaha Racers**, professional basketball, 551-5151.

**Omaha Symphony Orchestra**, see listings for venues, 342-3560.

**Opera/Omaha**, performs at the Orpheum Theater, 346-0357.

**Orpheum Theater**, 409 S. 16th Street, 444-4750.

**Strauss Performing Arts Center**, on the UNO Campus 63rd & Dodge.

**Emmy Gifford Children's Theater**, 3504 Center Street, 345-4849.

**Firehouse Dinner and Theatre**, 11th & Jackson, 346-8833.

**Upstairs Dinner Theater**, 221 S. 19th Street, 344-7777.

**Western Heritage Museum**, 801 S. 10th Street, 444-5071.

## ATTRACTIONS

**Jan. 4-6: Wood Working Fair** at the Civic Auditorium. Fri 4-9 p.m.; Sat 9 a.m.-6 p.m. and Sun 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission \$6.

**Jan. 5-6: Nebraska Flea Market & Collectors Show** at the Civic Auditorium, Sat 9 a.m.-5 p.m. and Sun 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free admission.

**Jan. 10-13: Metro New Car & Leisure Expo** at the Omaha Civic Auditorium. Thur 5-10 p.m., Fri & Sat 11 a.m.-10 p.m., Sun 11 a.m.-6 p.m. General admission \$4.50

**Jan. 12: "After All the Holidays Gala"** at the Jewish Community Center, a benefit to aid resettlement of Soviet Jews in Omaha. Admission is \$10 for the event which features casino games, dancing, wine and desserts. Admission is \$10.

**Jan. 17-20: Midwest Marine & RV Show** at the Civic Auditorium. Thur & Fri 6-10 p.m., Sat noon-10 p.m., Sun noon-5 p.m.

**Jan. 18: 1991 Addy Festival** at the Orpheum Theater. For information call the Omaha Federation of Advertising at 444-4750.

**Jan. 18-20: U.S. Hot Rod Truck Pull Winter Championships** at the Civic Auditorium.

**Jan. 23-24: Nebraska Agricultural Exposition** at the Civic Auditorium.

## FILM

**Jan. 13: "Parting Glances"** at Joslyn Art Museum, 2 and 4:30 p.m. General admission is \$3.50.

**Jan 4-6 & 11-13: Insignificance**, a 1985 film by Nicholas Roeg at the New Cinema.

**January 14 and following six Mondays: The World of Animation.** Series: \$45. Threlkeld Art Studio, 342 S. 68 St. 556-2256

**Jan. 18-20 & 25-27: Three by Scorsese**, at the New Cinema. Previously unreleased short films by Martin Scorsese.

## MUSIC & DANCE

**Sundays: 6pm to 9pm. Omaha International Folk Dancers.** Teaching for beginners, 6 till 7:30. Advanced dancing until 9. Newcomers welcome. \$.50. Grace Lutheran Church, 1326 S. 26 St.

**Jan. 6: Bagels & Bach** with David Low & Marsha Johnson, at the Joslyn Art Museum. Doors open at 10:15 a.m., concert at 11:15 a.m.

**Jan. 11-12: "The Empire Brass"** in concert with the Omaha Symphony, 8 p.m. at the Orpheum Theater.

**Jan. 18: "July in January,"** a "summer band concert" at the Strauss Performing Arts Center, 8 p.m. Call 391-6329 for ticket information.

**Jan. 19: "Serenade on Strings and Winds,"** by the Omaha Symphony Chamber Orchestra. At the Strauss Performing Arts Center, 7 p.m.

**Jan. 30 & Feb. 1, 3: "Il Trovatore"**

presented by Opera/Omaha at the Orpheum Theater. Wed at 7:30 p.m., Fri at 8 p.m. and Sun at 2 p.m.

## SPORTS

**The Omaha Racers** play professional basketball at Ak-Sar-Ben. Home games, at 7:05 p.m., are: **Jan. 3** vs. Rockford; **Jan. 5** vs. Sioux Falls; **Jan. 13** vs. Oklahoma City; **Jan. 21** vs. Sioux Falls; **Jan. 31** vs. Yakima.

**The Omaha Lancers** play professional hockey at Ak-Sar-Ben. Home games, at 7:05 p.m., are: **Jan. 4** vs. Thunder Bay; **Jan. 6** vs. Des Moines; **Jan. 19** vs. Waterloo; **Jan. 20** vs. Sioux City; **Jan. 25** vs. Rochester.

**Jan. 7-12: Midwest Sectional Ice Skating Championships** at Ak-Sar-Ben. For more information, contact the Figure Skating Club of Omaha at 333-8818.

**Jan. 26-27: Omaha Sno-Ball Softball Tournament** at Omaha area softball fields, the 15th annual fundraiser for the March of Dimes. Call 331-4429 for details.

## THEATER

**Through Jan. 19: "Once Upon a Mattress"** at the Upstairs Dinner Theater. Thur-Sat at 6 p.m.; Wed & Sun at noon.

**Through Feb. 3: "Best Little Whorehouse in Texas,"** at the Firehouse Dinner Theatre. Tue-Sat dinner at 6 p.m., show at 7:30 p.m. Sun dinner at noon and 5 p.m., show at 1:30 and 6:30 p.m.; Wed dinner at 11 a.m., show at 12:30 p.m.

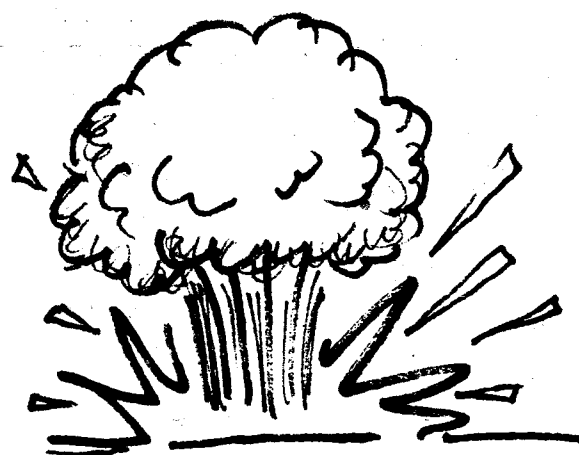
**Jan. 18-Feb. 24: "A Cricket in Times Square,"** at the Emmy Gifford Children's Theater. Fri at 7 p.m., Sat & Sun at 2 p.m.

**Jan. 23-March 16: "Legends!"** at the Upstairs Dinner Theatre.

**Jan. 25-Feb. 24: "110 in the Shade,"** at the Omaha Community Playhouse. Tue-Sat at 8 p.m., Sun 2 & 6:30 p.m.

**Jan. 31-March 3: "The Mystery of Irma Vep,"** at the Omaha Community Playhouse. Thur-Sat at 8 p.m., Sun at 2 & 6:30 p.m.

## ESTRAVAGANZAS



January 15

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# Massengill for Board of Kleenex

Dear Lulu:



Dear Lulu:

My maid, Skeeter Roskins, quit two months ago and I was forced to find a replacement. Skeeter was being paid \$124,000, plus 10 percent of whatever the butler was caught stealing. The vice-maid, Marti "The Mess" Massengill, applied for the job but I and my staff (laughingly referred to as my "Board of Kleenex") decided to search for more candidates. We placed ads in several maid magazines, "Frumpily Yours," "Maid to Order" and "Maid I Help You?", but all the other candidates backed out when I had to disclose their names and measurements to the media and my husband. So we have offered the job to the vice-maid, who has now accepted for the sum of \$152,000, plus all of what the butler steals. Did I handle this properly? What is the proper etiquette in such a situation?

Love, Loaded in LaVista.

Dear Loaded:

You handled it just fine. There is precedent for such a procedure. My only question is, do you need someone to do your dishes or clean out your cat box? I'm available.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

I just returned from a routine checkup for sluggish bowels at the Mayo Clinic and while there, I was pondering why anyone would become a proctologist. Do you have any thoughts?

Love, Somewhat-Constipated in Colon.

Dear Somewhat:

In their first year of medical school, the most strident and disagreeable students are given a choice: they can either become proctologists or transfer to law school. Most choose the more pleasant path of proctology.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

Over the holidays I received a Christmas letter from my dear aunt. This is her 57th one, which has become an annual event. I thought I should share it with you:

"Dear Family and Friends: I know you all have waited anxiously for this your annual letter. Well--guess what! THIS IS IT!

"We had wonderful news this summer when George was paroled. Unfortunately he decided to live at home with us, but his large appetite and size 56 trousers keep me in the

kitchen. He'd like to get a job but can't find anything that suits him.

"Our town fathers decided to crack down on 'ladies of the night' and unfortunately our little Janet was the first scapegoat of this ridiculous thing. A girl can't even take a little walk at 2:00 in the morning anymore. However, we got her a good lawyer and some bail money. Uncle Harry said she'd have to work it out. Harry is such a card. Ha! Ha!

"Janet's boy Jimmie hopes to complete reform school next year. We'll let you know when graduation is.

"We were only sued three times this year, which is a record. We're still paying off last year's judgements, so Christmas money sure comes in handy. Thanks if you helped.

"George's boy, Billie, was crowned Homecoming Queen this last year, even though he wasn't a candidate. George's ex-wife, Muley, was thrilled, but I'm not so sure.

"Well, it's time to turn Uncle Harry, so I'll say 'Adios' to you and yours. Love, Auntie Em."

My problem is, what's the proper protocol? Do I send her one back, send a gift or phone to thank her for the wonderful information?

Love, Racked in Red Cloud.

Dear Red:

Fifty-seven years of this drivel have obviously turned your aunt's brain to road apples. As for a gift, a nice straightjacket seems appropriate.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

I've been to a bowling convention and missed all the latest news about the war. Why do we always have a war someplace I never heard of and with a name I can't pronounce? Who is Hadaam Insane? Where is Iracks? What is Cantwait? What ever happened to the good old days when we only shot minorities whose names we could pronounce?

Love, A Fan in Falls City.

Dear Fan:

Muslims hardly qualify as a minority anymore, but, to my knowledge, the last time we shot a minority whose names we could pronounce was during the Revolutionary War although--as always--the British thought they were the majority.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

I have read that Margaret Thatcher lost her job because of the "polecats." What does this mean?

Love, Interested in Inavale.

Dear Interested:

One of the reasons for Margaret Thatcher's fall appears to be her support of the "poll tax," widely hated by the British commonality. While some "polecats" may have helped unseat her, the wiry little lady with the helmet hairdo wasn't usually afraid of something that stinks. Maybe some lessons for all of us, little buckaroo? Thanks for writing.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

I've just gotten married but I'm afraid my dear husband is going blind. He doesn't see the dirty dishes in the sink; he doesn't see the mud on the floor and he hangs his dirty underwear on my mother's oil portrait. Is this unique to me, or Nebraska, or Republicans, or men?

Love, Recently-Nuptialed in Ralston.

Dear Re:

While it is true a Republican male Nebraskan is often short-sighted, Democrats easily fall victim as well. The affliction you describe--"convenient blindness"--belongs to the grub-sucking species known as man. He'll lounge in a filthy pig trough, yelling orders to his female superior, belching and burping and breaking wind as long as you let him. Often a baseball bat to the side of the head restores vision immediately. Good luck on the road to marital bliss.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

I was very interested in the couple who wrote to say they were recreating their wedding on their 25th anniversary, with a big wedding cake, new white wedding gown, reception and all. My 25th is today and Melvin plans on celebrating it tonight by watching TV, eating chips, drinking beer, making sure I clean up the dishes, and then I'm going to rub his back. I'll probably then scrub the floor, wash and wax his car and top off the evening by draining his socks. I feel very grateful to have such a situation and just glad I can be of help. Why would anyone want to go to all the trouble of having their wedding over again, when just being married is so much fun. Why can't more women just be grateful for what they have and stop complaining? Am I wrong?

Love, Grateful in Gretna.

Dear Grateful:

Crazy, maybe. But wrong? That's a judgement call.

Love, Lulu.

Dear Lulu:

I run a cafe here and got a surprise yesterday when this little lady showed up in response to my ad for a waitress. She said she was Kay Orr and would be available very soon. She said her husband had a lot of recipes she wanted to try out. I need the help but something seems amuck. What should I do?

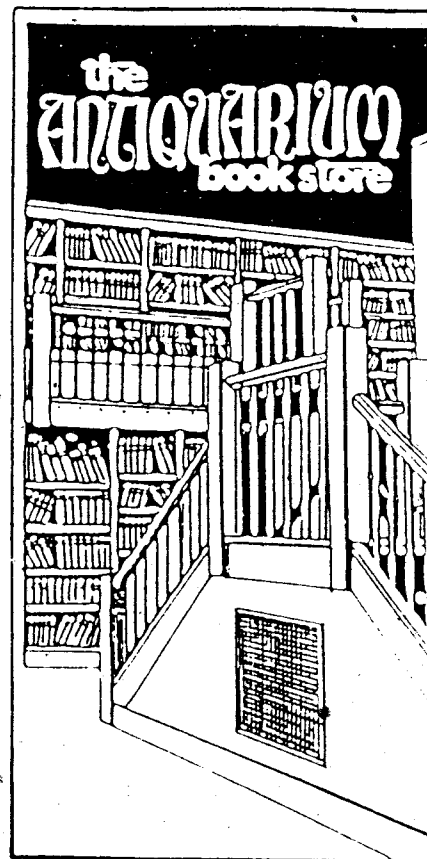
Love, Al's Cafe in Alliance.

Dear Al:

Hire her. She's a charming little gem who'll work her small buns off for you. Dress her in cute little frocks but keep her away from the media and things'll go fine.

Love, Lulu.

Got a question you're ashamed to ask? Got a hint on handling troubles? Tell Lulu Marie Gotcha, your friend. Address your letters to Dear Lulu, c/o Nebraska Observer, P.O. Box 31383, Omaha, Neb. 68131.



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